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FERRY'S

HOME GARDEN
GUIDE

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U. S. Department of Agriculture

*"Let the
Good Earth Produce"*

FERRY-MORSE SEED CO.
Detroit, Mich. • Mountain View, Calif. • Memphis, Tenn.

98 Years of Know How in Every Packet

SCIENCE PLUS SOUND BUSINESS PRINCIPLES SINCE 1856

The roots of the Ferry-Morse Seed Co. reach back 98 years. That Ferry-Morse ultimately should become the world's largest grower-distributor of home garden seeds seems in retrospect an almost foregone conclusion. For both the founders, D. M. Ferry and C. C. Morse, not only were men of high integrity but far ahead of their contemporaries in realizing that a successful seed business involved forward-looking science no less than sound business principles.

Plant improvement by hybridizing is now an almost casually accepted fact. But long before the turn of the present century, the scientific development of better strains and varieties of Ferry's Seeds was in progress. The first Ferry introduction was announced in 1868 and Detroit Dark Red, today the world's most widely grown beet, was a Ferry introduction of 1892.

SEED BREEDING

The now world-famous Ferry-Morse seed breeding stations were the outgrowth of this pioneering activity. Here, men long-experienced in seed breeding are constantly at work creating flowers of better form, color, fragrance, and vitality; vegetables of improved taste, yield, disease-resistance, and uniformity. The list of innovations is now long and imposing. As of this writing, there are over 300 Ferry-Morse introductions of record, ranging from the lowly parsnip to fabulous sweet peas.

OVER 40,000 ACRES

The various crops of Ferry's Seeds are grown from the Company's own pedigreed stocks on farms totaling more than 40,000 acres. These farms are scattered North, East, South and West throughout the land in over 18 states where soil and climate are best suited for the production of individual seed crops.

SEED TESTING LABORATORIES AND TRIAL GROUNDS

Seeds that yield an abundance of vigorous, healthy plants are the first step to gardening success. Ferry-Morse maintains seed testing laboratories in California and Michigan where samples of every seed crop are subjected to regular and periodic germination tests. More than 52,000 such tests are made every year. To maintain the superior quality of Ferry's Seeds, the Company operates 430 acres of trial performance grounds in California, Florida, Idaho, and Michigan. Here, more than 9,000 performance trials are conducted annually.

SOLD IN OVER 100,000 STORES

You can walk into over 100,000 stores in virtually every city, town and hamlet in America and select the Ferry's Seeds you want when you want them. These include department, food, variety, hardware, and general stores, super markets, nurseries, and some florist shops and drug stores. No matter where you live, you are always close to a display of Ferry's Seeds—the best seeds that money can buy.

You can have a better garden with Ferry's Seeds

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BECOME A BETTER GARDENER . . .

. . . LISTEN TO "THE GARDEN GATE"

Over a million eager gardeners, all over America, add to their gardening know-how each week by tuning in "The Garden Gate" popular CBS radio program featuring The Old Dirt Dobber.

With a world of plant knowledge at his fingertips, the Dirt Dobber is well equipped to answer the wide range of garden questions sent in by listeners. This "Good Gardening" listening is well rounded out

by a Green Thumb award to an outstanding home gardener, reading of original poems written and submitted by listeners and pleasant musical interludes on the organ.

During the months of Ferry-Morse sponsorship, "The Garden Gate" can be heard over the entire CBS network. For time and station, consult the radio page of your local paper.

. . . ON YOUR LOCAL CBS STATION

Free . . . Helpful Garden Folders

SEND TO: FERRY-MORSE SEED CO. • DETROIT, MICH. • MOUNTAIN VIEW, CALIF.

Home gardeners! These folders are yours for the asking. You will find many valuable suggestions to help you grow vegetables and flowers successfully:

Flower-Gardens—Old Fashioned and New
How Do Your Onions Grow?
Grow Lettuce Successfully
You, Too, Can Grow Fine Tomatoes
Rock Garden Plants from Seed
It's Best to Grow Perennials from Seed

Sweet Peas and How to Grow Them
Let's Have a Beautiful Lawn
Tastier Meals with Herbs Fresh from Your
Garden
Quick-Growing Vines for Beauty and Use
How to Store Vegetables for Winter
21 Ways to Enjoy the Vegetables You Grow
Make the Most of Your Vegetable Garden
Cuthbertson Sweet Peas and How They Grow
Grow *Better* Vegetables for Quick Freezing
The Secret of a Beautiful Lawn (for Pacific Coast)

Your First Steps

to garden success



In preparing the soil, drive the spade or spading fork straight down full length with your foot.

★ Preparing the soil

A rich sandy loam is well adapted to gardening. Other kinds of soil are suitable, but stiff clays need plenty of fibrous material and must be thoroughly broken up. Sandy soils generally need additional fertilizing.

For general use, where well-rotted stable manure is not available, a commercial fertilizer containing 4 per cent nitrates, 12 per cent phosphate, and 4 to 6 per cent potash is usually best. Apply at the rate of about 4 pounds to the square rod ($16\frac{1}{2}$ ft. x $16\frac{1}{2}$ ft.).

Work the soil deeply and make the top 3 or 4 inches as fine and loose as possible. Much weed killing can be done by hoeing or raking just before planting. Do not work clay soils when they are wet enough to stick to rake or hoe.

★ Planting

At time of planting seed in the open ground, the soil should be moist but never wet. To retain moisture after planting, cover seed immediately with fine, freshly prepared earth and press it down firmly and smoothly. This firming of the soil brings the particles of earth into close contact with seeds, prevents drying out, and facilitates growth.

Plant at a time when the atmospheric and soil temperatures are most favorable for germination of the kind of seed to be sown. The best temperature for each kind may be learned from study of the cultural directions and zonal charts found in this Guide.

The proper depth for covering seed varies with the different kinds of seeds and conditions of soil. This can be learned best through practical experience.

When planting seed, the soil must be loose and soft so that the tender stems of seedlings can easily push through, and the young roots quickly find plant food. This is usually secured by careful preparation of the soil and by not planting fine seeds when the ground is wet.



Use the back of the rake to help break up clods; use the tooth-side to make the soil fine and smooth.

★ Starting plants indoors

Seedling plants may be grown successfully in spring in shallow boxes of soil placed in south or east windows. The preparation of the seed box is simple but it needs care. Whether it is a cigar box or larger "flat," holes should be bored in the bottom—about six inches apart in larger boxes and about three inches apart in one of cigar box size. Over the bottom of the box spread pieces of broken flower pots or crockery, or small pebbles, then coarser soil, and last of all finely sifted garden soil, or a mixture of builders' sand and fine soil.

Firm the soil and sow the seed thinly in rows. The general rule for depth of planting is about four times the diameter of the seed. Thin sowing is economy. The tiny plants crowd each other when planted too thickly.

Your Garden Success will depend on thorough cultivation and care

Cover the seed box with a damp cloth or paper and place a pane of glass over the top until germination starts. Remove the paper or cloth as soon as the first sprouts break through the soil. Wipe off the glass when water collects on it from evaporation. This will prevent moisture from dripping on the little plants and perhaps causing "damping off."

During the day prop up one edge of the glass covering for ventilation. Remove glass when plants are established. Keep the seed box uniformly moist but not wet or water-logged.

When seedlings are two or three inches high, sooner if possible, they are ready to be transplanted, either to individual pots or out-of-doors.

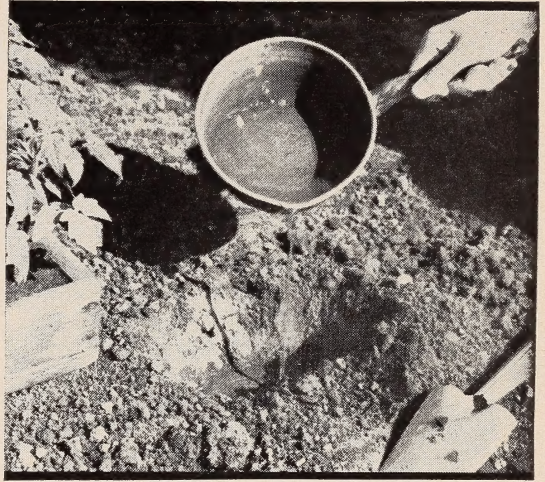


Fill a shallow box or flat with fine soil or builders' sand and soil. Make shallow depressions with a straight-edged flat stick. Scatter the seed from the packet . . . not too thickly. Cover with soil and tamp down with the flat of the hand or a smooth board.

★ Transplanting

Proper methods in setting the young plants out-doors are just as important as good care while getting them started indoors.

1. It is a good plan to harden the young plants to outdoor conditions by setting the boxes outside in good weather (not in the direct sun) for several days before transplanting.
2. Either choose a day that is cool and cloudy, or do the transplanting in the afternoon.
3. Water the plants well before disturbing them.
4. Avoid injury to the roots in taking up the plants, and if possible keep a ball of earth around them.
5. Water the soil before and after setting the plants. If the soil is very dry, partly fill each hole with water before setting the plants.
6. Firm the soil around the roots of the plants so that they can take hold securely.
7. The plants will get a quicker and better start



When seedlings are large enough to set out in the open ground, dig a hole wide enough and deep enough to receive the roots of the plant without crowding. Fill the hole about half full of water before setting the plant. Firm the soil around the roots.

if they are shaded from the direct rays of the sun for a few days after transplanting.

★ Cultivating

Stirring the surface soil of the open ground during the period of growth kills weeds, allows air to enter and helps to conserve moisture. Cultivation may be deep at first, but as the plants grow it should be more shallow to avoid injury to the roots.

★ Watering

When plants need artificial watering, the best hours of the day for it are early morning or evening. The roots, however, may be watered at any time. One good soaking is better than many light sprinklings.

★ Keeping the garden healthy

1. Spray and dust with reliable insecticides before there is the least suspicion that insect pests may be at hand. Do not give them a chance to get a foothold. "An ounce of prevention . . ." is a safe maxim to follow.

2. In fall, remove and burn all rubbish in the garden. Many insect eggs may thus be destroyed that would otherwise be harbored over winter.

3. If you have had unsatisfactory results because of certain plant diseases, try some of the new strains of flowers and vegetables that are resistant to disease. You will find many disease-resistant strains listed in this Guide.



Your flower garden should reflect . . .

. . . *Your own sense of beauty!*

One of the greatest joys of gardening is to view your own home surroundings, shimmering in breath-taking color and harmonious design . . . especially so if it is your own origination, a thing of beauty created by yourself. Its accomplishment may seem like magic! Yet, it is merely the result of a correct approach, the result of joining hands with mother nature, applying a bit of fore thought and planning and adhering to a few simple rules of plant culture and design.

To start correctly, draw a plan of your garden on ruled paper. Draw to an appropriate scale so that you may visualize the effects you want to create. Your objective is to achieve exciting new color combinations, new groupings of varieties that will extend your blooming period from early spring until late fall, different plant heights and types of foliage combinations for still additional interesting effects. When you purchase a Ferry's Seeds flower variety, you will find data listed on the packet pertaining to its height, its length of blooming season and its effective use in the garden. Also, an illustration, reproducing as nearly as practicable plants in their true colors and other natural features, is on the front of each packet of Ferry's Seeds. Additional information pertaining to all the flower varieties we list can also be found in this Guide. This information should prove very helpful.

You should be able to use your garden plan year after year. By growing a large percentage of annuals, you will be able to incorporate different ideas in your garden each new season. Thus, your garden will be flexible in that each year, it will display refreshing new scenes of beauty. Be constantly on the alert for new color schemes and designs. They will occur to you as you walk through your own garden, as you browse through the pages of magazines, or when you visit a neighbor's garden. Have a book handy in which to jot down new ideas.

Remember, too, when planning the placement of plants, it's not merely where they will look best, but where they will grow best. The amount of shade or sun, the kind of soil and type of drainage are factors which will greatly determine just how successful a plant will be in a given location.

And . . . lastly, for plants bountiful with dancing blooms, cut the flowers before they mature too far. To mature blooms and produce seed, a plant expends many times the energy needed to produce one bloom. Thus, when you cut flowers before they mature, you are helping the plant store up energy which will be used to produce more blooms, each bigger, better and more colorful. Possibly this is the reason why people who are so liberal with the flowers they grow, seem to have the best gardens.

HOW TO PLANT FLOWERS

YOUR GUIDE TO BETTER GARDENING

AFRICAN DAISY. Annual that does well either direct sown or transplanted. Blooms freely if grown under near arid conditions. This is a "sleeper." Flowers close up when cut and they do not re-open. Plants short and spreading. Good for borders or rock gardens. White, buff and orange shades.

ALYSSUM. After danger of frost is past, sow seed direct where plants are to stand. Alyssum is very hardy and may be transplanted to other parts of the garden when plants are ready to thin. Cover seed with $\frac{1}{8}$ inch of fine soil. When plants are about 2 inches tall, thin to 8 inches apart. Does well in ordinary garden soil and prefers full sunshine. Does not require much watering. Alyssum is extremely fragrant and a very easily grown annual. Among the best for edgings. White (Carpet of Snow) and Violet offer a good contrast. Dwarf ageratum also goes well as alternate plants with the white.

ASTER. Can be started indoors in boxes or flats, outdoors in cold frames or direct in the garden where plants are to stand.

Indoors—cover seeds with $\frac{1}{8}$ inch of fine soil. Keep soil moist until seedlings appear and thereafter, water only when dry. Transplant to the open garden in late afternoon when ground becomes warm.

Outdoors—sow seed after danger of frost is past, where plants are to stand. Or, they can be started a month earlier in cold frames for later setting in flower beds. Thin out plants to stand 10 to 18 inches apart. Needs fairly rich soil, moderate amount of watering and stands only partial shade. Some aster diseases are



Brighten up your front yard with colorful flower borders.

insect transferred. Careful control of thrips, leaf hoppers and aphids is necessary. Nicotine and D.D.T. sprays are recommended, though Parathion is effective against all the insects that are harmful to this plant. To control aster wilt the beds should be rotated yearly. Malformed and discolored plants should be pulled and burned or else covered in the compost pile. Asters are widely grown for cut flowers and are effective most any place in the garden. A wide color range includes: white, pink, rose, lavender, purple, and many others.

BACHELOR BUTTON. Sow outdoors as soon as danger of hard frost is over. Can be planted in spot that is exposed to full sun or in semi-shade. Cover seed $\frac{1}{8}$ inch deep in fine soil. When 4 inches high, thin to 10 to 12 inches. Water occasionally by flowing hose. Too rich soil and too frequent watering will cause rank growth and late or sparse blooming. Dainty flowers are excellent for cutting or use in informal beds. Colors include rose, white, deep blue and bright crimson.

CALENDULA. Can be seeded directly in the garden in spring for blooming all summer. However, is at its best if planted in midsummer so that plants will be in full bloom during the cool months. Sow seed $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep in rich heavy soil. Responds well to considerable water and cool weather. Will stand partial shade. Main insect pests are cabbage worms and aphids. Stands up well when cut. Effective when used to achieve a mass color effect in beds. Good for medium high border (10 to 24 in.). Also grown for cut flowers and use in bouquets. Very pleasing orange and yellow shades.



Morning Glory, Pearly Gates . . . For an effective color combination, try this Ferry-Morse All-America Winner with Morning Glory Heavenly Blue.

Guide to Better Gardening — Flowers

CALIFORNIA POPPY. Sow seed, early in spring, directly in the garden where plants are to stand. They do best if planted in a light, sandy loam. Cover seed to about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep. Thin to 6 inches apart when plants are 2 inches tall. Rows should be 1 ft. apart. Full sun and lack of water make plants bloom most freely. Good for borders or edgings. Mostly yellow tones.

CANDYTUFT. Select a spot where there is full sun and plant after all danger of frost is past. Cover seed with $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ inch of fine soil. Thin to 1 ft. apart when plants are 2 inches tall. Good bedder, edger and fair for cutting. Main insect pest is cucumber beetle which can be controlled with stomach poison such as arsenate of lead. Colors are white, rose-red, lilac and purple.

CANTERBURY BELL. Biennial, blooms second year only. Can be planted up until mid-summer in sheltered spot and then transplanted in late summer to final location. Seed can be scattered on surface and raked in. Choice for cutting. Colors are white, pink, light-blue and deep violet.

CARNATION. Requires long season to reach full bloom. Start indoors in boxes, early in spring. Does best in rich soil and stands considerable watering. Plant seed to a depth of about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch. Transplant outdoors when danger of a frost is past. Set seedlings about 1 ft. apart in sunny location. Will stand some frost. Good for either bedding or for cutting garden. Colors include red, rose, salmon, yellow, white.



Cosmos is one of the best Annuals for backgrounds and is very useful for cutting.



Delphiniums are widely grown for cut flowers. In bouquets, they add grace and charm to the indoor scene.

COLUMBINE. Blooms from second year on. Start seed in spring or summer. Give plants some protection for first winter. Will stand some shade and cool soil. Flowers very graceful for cutting and plants are very neat for border. Cut flower stems off at top of plants after blooming is over and plants will remain compact and attractive. Mostly pastel shades. May require some arsenate dust for control of caterpillars.

COSMOS. Does best if sown after danger of frost where plants are to stand. Plant seed approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep. Thin to 14 inches apart. Early blooms can be had by avoiding frequent watering—late blooms by frequent watering. Will bloom most profusely if soil is not overly rich. Cosmos is one of the best annuals for backgrounds and is very useful in the cutting garden. Has few insect enemies. Diseases seldom occur. A favorite of the gold finch or wild canary after seeds start to ripen. Colors include delightful shades of golden or "butter yellow," golden orange, bright crimson, rose, pink and white.

DELPHINIUM. Plant early as delphinium germinates best when soil temperature is quite low. Cover with $\frac{1}{8}$ inch of fine soil. Needs good drainage. Thin seedlings to 18 inches apart in the row. If flower spikes are tall, it will need support. Prefers cool climate and full sun. Will bloom some in first summer but second and third seasons are best. Mildew is worst enemy. Effective for a tall background in the garden. Widely grown for cut flowers. Colors are white, blue, lavender, mauve.

Guide to Better Gardening — Flowers

HOLLYHOCK. Does best if used as a biennial. Sow seed in late spring or summer in well prepared soil. Plant seed to a depth of about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Cover (mulch) with a thin layer of straw over winter. Should bloom early the second summer. Provide support if plants are exposed to strong winds. Suffers from rust. Main insect pest is red spider. Control by using light applications of sulphur dust. Useful for background or at back of tall borders. Color range complete except for blue. Fully double flower types are most compact.

LARKSPUR. One of the hardy annuals that can be planted in the late fall or very early in the spring. Either broadcast seed and rake it in or else plant to depth of $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in fairly rich heavy soil. Plants can stand quite close together (3 to 4 inches) or can be spaced out to 10 to 12 inches. Prefers cool weather and plenty of moisture. Good for cutting and for tall borders or medium backgrounds. Wide range of colors.

MARIGOLD. This does well under conditions which are favorable for zinnias and it should be handled the same way. Marigolds can be roughly divided into 3 groups; the African varieties, growing two feet or more in height, the small-flowered dwarf French kind, and the tall, small-flowered French type. Grown for cut flowers and used effectively in high edgings or borders (2 to 3 ft.) and dwarf edgings (8 to 14 in.). Color range is mostly in yellows, orange and red.



Petunias are one of the easiest of all flowers to grow. They will add color to your garden until frost.



Dress up the sidewalks, driveways and other approaches to your home with colorful, free-blooming flower borders.

MORNING GLORY. After danger of frost is past, sow seed in $\frac{1}{8}$ inch of fine soil along a fence or by a trellis. Plants should stand about 3 or 4 inches apart to make a solid mat of growth for cover. Rich soil and some watering will contribute to faster and taller growth. Reducing the amount of water will induce greater freedom of bloom. To make a shorter and heavier mat of growth, cut off growing tips of vines at a height of 3 or 4 ft. and allow side shoots or laterals to grow. One of the most popular vines.

NASTURTIUM. Plant seed directly outdoors after soil becomes warm. Lush growth occurs if soil is too rich or watering too heavy. Blooms most profusely if grown in rather poor soil and kept quite dry. Plant seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep and press soil down. Make rows 2 ft. apart for dwarf, $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. for trailing type. Thin plants to 8 inches apart when 2 inches tall. Black aphid is the most common pest on nasturtiums and it can be best controlled by applications of nicotine sprays or else the newer Parathion. Fragrant. Good for cut flowers, bouquets, mass color effects in the garden or for trailing.

PANSY. Can be planted directly outdoors in the garden or indoors for transplanting to the garden later. If indoors, sow in cold frames during the winter or early spring. Cover seed $\frac{1}{16}$ inch deep in fine soil. Thin out seedlings when about 1 inch tall to 3 inches apart. Transplant to the outside garden in fairly warm spring weather and place plants about 6 inches apart. If seeded

Guide to Better Gardening — Flowers



Bedding petunia, ageratum and dwarf marigold were used here to gain eye-appeal in the window box.

directly in the garden in July or August and given some protective mulch over winter, pansies will give a profusion of bloom from early spring through midsummer. Planted direct in early spring, pansies will bloom freely from midsummer until freezing temperatures. Best in rich, cool soil and needs plenty of moisture. Can stand partial shade. Wide range of intense shades and two-tones. Excellent for use as cut flowers in bouquets, for low edgings or in window or porch boxes.

PETUNIA. One of the easiest of all flowers to grow. Early in the spring, plant in a shallow box and place near a south window. Petunia seeds, and other fine seed, should be mixed with sand before sowing. Then cover very lightly with fine soil. When danger of frost is past, move box outdoors in the shade for 2 or 3 days. Then transplant to permanent place in the garden. Set 24 inches apart in garden bed, 12 inches apart in window box. Needs full sunshine. Should not be watered too frequently. One of the most free blooming of flowers and continues until frost. Fragrant. Excellent for cut flowers, bouquets, neat edgings or borders (1 to 3 ft.). One of the best for window or porch boxes.

PINKS (Dianthus). Can be started in cold frames and transplanted or seeded direct anytime in late spring or summer as plants grow very quickly. Produces its best blooms in early fall weather. Sow $\frac{1}{8}$ inch deep in fine soil. Thin to 10 inches apart. Fragrant and quite showy but not especially useful for cutting. Used to achieve mass color effects—in beddings, good for medium height (10 to 24 inches) borders and in rock gardens. Color range includes: shades of pink, white, red and maroon.

POPPY. Can be seeded direct as early in the spring as ground can be worked or in the late fall. Broadcast the seed and plan to allow plants to stand where they start as poppies do not stand transplanting well. It is best to mix seed with sand before planting to avoid sowing too thickly. Thin plants to 10 inches apart when 3 inches tall. Poor or sandy soil and little or no extra watering produces best profusion of bloom. Can be cut in the bud but full open flowers usually shatter when cut. Color range includes white, shades of pink and red.

PORTULACA. Seeds should be planted in late fall or early spring. Sow by broadcasting or in very shallow rows (no deeper than $\frac{1}{16}$ inch). Space rows about 14 inches apart. Thin to 9 inches apart in the row. Water-

ing is not necessary. Stands hot weather and drought. Needs full sun. Good for solid beds or as an edging plant. Average height is 6 inches. Not good for cutting but is extremely floriferous and showy. High percentage of double and semi-double flowers in delightfully gay shades of red, rose, orange, and yellow.

SNAPDRAGON. One of the best flowers for all-around use. The long sturdy spikes are excellent for cutting; when planted close they are good for bedding. Because of its wide range of colors and long blooming season, it is used very effectively in the annual border.

Can be planted early in cold frames indoors and set out after danger of freezing is past. Or, it can be sown when soil warms sufficiently, directly in the garden where plants are to remain. Should not be watered on the foliage, but does require considerable soaking. Does best in rich soil. Snapdragons are a favorite of cut worms and if this insect is present in your garden, you should guard against them by using some cut worm bait at time of setting plants in the garden.

SWEET PEA. (Send for free Ferry-Morse folder — Sweet Peas & How to Grow Them.) For winter bloom in California and the deep South, sow seed in the fall. In the rest of the country, sow seed as early in the spring as the ground can be worked. Whenever possible, select a location where the Sweet Peas will get morning and forenoon sun, and very little in the afternoon. The rows should not be too close to a building nor shaded by overhanging trees. In a proper location the flowering season will be longer and the stems more satisfactory. Sweet Peas should be planted in soil that is fine, firm, level and moist. Sow seeds about 1 inch apart and 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. When sweet pea plants are about three inches high, twigs should be set around them to which the young tendrils may cling. The growth of the plants will be checked if allowed to be blown around by the wind. When the plants are about six inches tall, permanent support should be given with coarse netting, broad tree boughs with plenty of twigs or by driving in stout stakes and stretching strong strings between them as the plants require support. Flowers should not be allowed to wither on the vines but should continually be cut off. This will greatly prolong the blooming season. A thorough soaking once a week, and later twice a week is much better than a little sprinkle every day. The delicate, beautifully waved flowers are always in great demand for bouquets. One of the most beautiful vine plants.

ZINNIA. One of the easiest to grow annuals. Sow seed in a sunny location where plants are to stand. Cover seed with $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of rich soil. Will do best if started after soil warms and will surpass plants started in cold soil. Likes considerable water but do not sprinkle the foliage. Plant in open, sunny place to prevent mildew. Taller plants with longer stems can be grown by spacing plants 3 to 5 inches apart. If spaced at 18 inches or more, the plants tend to remain shorter and have more branches but shorter stems. The first, or crown flower, will be the largest. If this is cut out early, it will force the blooms on side branches to become larger. Zinnias come in an extensive range of striking colors and types. The Giant types ($2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.) come in all shades of pink, scarlet, yellow and violet. The Lilliputs or dwarf types (12 to 15 inches) come in pleasing shades of yellow, crimson, orange, purple, scarlet, white and mixed. Widely used for cut flowers, in bouquets. The Giant types are effective when used for high edgings or borders (2 to 3 ft.).

Flowers grouped for special uses

Easiest to Grow Under Ordinary Garden Conditions

Alyssum, Sweet
Bachelor Button
Calendula
California Poppy
Calliopsis
Candytuft, Annual
Chrysanthemum, Annual
Cosmos
Four o'clock
Marigold
Nasturtium
Poppy, Annual
Portulaca
Snow-on-the-mountain
Sunflower, Ornamental
Zinnia

For Fragrance

Abronia
Alyssum, Sweet
Carnation
Centaurea imperialis
Heliotrope
Hesperis matronalis
Lavender
Lilium regale
Matthiola
Mignonette
Nicotiana
Petunia
Primula
Stock
Sweet Pea
Sweet William
Verbena

For Edgings

Ageratum
Alyssum
Creeping Zinnia, (Procumbens)
English Daisy
Heuchera (Coral Bells)
Linaria
Lobelia
Marigold, Dwarf
Nemesia
Pansy
Petunia, Dwarf
Portulaca
Verbena
Viola

For Backgrounds

Cleome
Cosmos
Delphinium
Hollyhock
Larkspur, Super
Majestic
Poppy, Orientale
Hardy Red
Sunflower, Ornamental
Tithonia

For Winter Bouquets

Acroclinium
Chinese Lantern
Cockscomb
Gypsophila paniculata
Strawflower (Helichrysum)
Lunaria
Statice

For Semi-Shade

Anchusa italica
Balsam
Centaurea imperialis
Clarkia
Coleus
Columbine
English Daisy
Forget-me-not
Geum
Godetia
Linaria
Lupin
Mignonette
Nasturtium
Pansy
Platycodon
Sweet William
Vinca
Viola

For Window and Porch Boxes

Ageratum
Bachelor Button, Jubilee Gem
Candytuft
Coleus
Heliotrope
Lantana
Lobelia
Marigold, Dwarf
Mignonette
Nasturtium, Dwarf
Nierembergia
Pansy
Petunia
Phlox drummondii
Snapdragon, Giant
Bedding
Thunbergia
Verbena
Vinca

For Rock Gardens, Annuals

Abronia
African Daisy
Alyssum, Sweet
Brachycome
Ice Plant
Linaria
Lobelia
Phlox drummondii
Portulaca
Schizanthus
Thunbergia
Scarlet Flax
Statice
Verbena
Virginian Stock

For Rock Gardens, Perennials

Alyssum, Hardy
Arabis
Armeria
Asclepias tuberosa
Aubrietia
Campanula carpatia
Cerastium tomentosum
Cheiranthus (biennial)
Columbine
Dianthus deltoideus
Dianthus plumarius
English Daisy
Forget-me-not
Heuchera (Coral Bells)
Iceland Poppy
Linum
Nierembergia
Platycodon
Primula, Hardy
Thermopsis
Viola

Vines for Screening and Ornament

Australian Pea Vine
Cardinal Climber
Cobaea scandens
Cypress Vine
Gourd
Kudzu Vine
Momordica
Moon Flower
Morning Glory
Perennial Sweet Pea
Scarlet Runner Bean
Sweet Pea
Thunbergia

For Withstanding Drought

Abronia
Achillea
African Daisy
Ageratum
Alyssum, Carpet of Snow
Arctotis
Armeria
Asclepias tuberosa
Brachycome
Calliopsis
Campanula pyramidalis
Candytuft
Chinese Forget-me-not
Coreopsis
Cosmos
Four o'clock
Hollyhock
Ice Plant
Joseph's Coat
Kudzu Vine
Lavender
Petunia
Portulaca
Snow-on-the-mountain
Statice
Sunflower, Ornamental
Tithonia
Verbena
Vinca
Zinnia

For Cut Flowers

Aster
Bachelor Button
Calendula
Calliopsis
Carnation
Chrysanthemum
Clarkia
Coreopsis
Cosmos
Delphinium
Gaillardia
Godetia
Gypsophila
Larkspur
Marigold
Nasturtium
Painted Daisy
Pinks
Rudbeckia
Salpiglossis
Scabiosa
Shasta Daisy
Snapdragon
Stocks
Stokesia
Sweet Pea
Sweet William
Tithonia
Zinnia

For Early Bloom

Alyssum, Hardy
Arabis
Aubrietia
Campanula carpatia
Cerastium
Columbine
Coreopsis
Delphinium
English Daisy
Foxglove
Gaillardia grandiflora
Painted Daisy
Pansy
Primula veris
Sweet William
Viola

For Midsummer Bloom

Achillea
African Daisy (Dimorphothea)
Ageratum
Brachycome
California Poppy
Calliopsis
Cleome
Coreopsis
Gaillardia picta
Hollyhock
Larkspur
Lobelia
Nasturtium
Perennial Sweet Pea
Petunia
Phlox drummondii
Poppy
Scabiosa
Shasta Daisy
Verbena
Vinca
Viola
Zinnia

For Late Bloom

Alyssum, Sweet
Aster
Bachelor Button
Calendula
Celosia
Coreopsis
Cosmos
Dahlia
Gaillardia
Hunemannia
Marigold
Pansy
Salvia
Snapdragon
Vinca
Viola
Zinnia

HOW TO PLANT Vegetables

YOUR GUIDE TO BETTER GARDENING



Measure distances between rows with a yard stick.



A trough-like furrow made with a square-sided stick is good for keeping small seeds in place.



After planting, press the soil down firmly with the flat of the hoe to bring the seeds into contact with the soil moisture and hasten germination.

ARTICHOKE (True Artichoke, not Jerusalem Artichoke). Sow seed in March or April, giving young plants protection until danger of frost is past. In transplanting, set in rows about four feet apart and about two feet apart in the row. In mild climates plants produce a crop of buds the second year. Where winters are severe, protect the crown with a heavy mulch.

ASPARAGUS. Soak the seed 24 hours before planting. Sow in rows about 18 inches apart, and 15 to 20 seeds to the foot. Cover two inches deep. Thin the young plants to about one inch apart. Hoe frequently. Set plants in permanent beds the following spring.

BUSH BEANS. Plant when all danger of frost is past. With the corner of the hoe, make rows about 18 inches apart and an inch and a half to two inches deep across the space you are going to plant. Drop the beans along the row about three or four inches apart. Cover with fine soil and press down firmly with the hoe. When the plants come up, thin them so that they stand about six inches apart.

POLE BEANS. Plant at about the same time as bush beans. Get poles four to eight feet long. Drive them into the ground in rows that are about three feet apart. Set the poles three feet apart in the row. Have the rows run north and south. Around each stake, plant five to eight beans about an inch and a half or two inches deep. Press the soil down firmly. When the plants come up, thin out all except the four strongest plants at the base of each pole. Train these to climb in one direction around the poles. Hoe around the plants often to keep the soil loosened.

BEETS. Plant beets about the same time as radishes and lettuce. Have the soil fine and loose. Make rows one-half to one inch deep and about 18 inches apart. Sow the seeds about an inch apart in the row. Cover with soil, and press it down firmly. Keep the weeds out when the plants come up. As soon as the tops are five to eight inches tall, pull out some of them and cook them for greens. Keep thinning and using the young plants until the beet roots stand about four inches apart in the row.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS. This vegetable can be grown wherever conditions are favorable for late cabbage. It requires the same culture.

CABBAGE. Set out both early and late cabbage as soon as there is no danger of frost. Have the rows two to three feet apart. Set the plants one to two feet apart in the row, depending upon variety.

CARROTS. Sow carrot seed as early as radishes and lettuce. Make the rows in the same way as for beets. Sow the seed thinly, letting it drop a little at a time from the corner of the packet. Cover the seed with one-fourth to one-half inch of soil and press it down firmly. When the plants are about two inches tall, thin them so that they will not crowd each other. Keep out the weeds. Hoe around the plants often to keep the soil loosened.

CAULIFLOWER. The same methods that produce good cabbage will produce good cauliflower. The only difference is that cauliflower heads must be protected

Guide to better gardening . . . vegetables

from sunlight to make sure of the desirable white curd. Gather the tops of the leaves together loosely as soon as the heads begin to form. In shutting off the light, do not cramp the heads.



THINNING CARROTS—When the young plants are a few inches tall, thin them to stand one to three inches apart.

CELERIAC. Sow seed at the same season and give the same treatment as celery. Transplant to moist, rich soil in rows two feet apart and six inches apart in the row. Give thorough culture. It is not necessary to earth up or "handle" the plants. When the roots are two inches in diameter, they are ready for use.

CELERY. Celery seed will sprout at comparatively low temperatures, but it needs constant and abundant moisture. The soil for starting plants should be fine and loose, and the seed must be covered only $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep. It takes about two weeks for seed to sprout. For fall and winter use in the North seed may be planted from March 15 to May 15. When seedlings have three or four leaves well started, prick out about three inches apart each way. Keep the soil moist and transplant to open ground when plants are 75 to 90 days old.



These carrots stand at about the right distance apart to allow each root to grow to full size without crowding.

CHINESE CABBAGE. This vegetable is easily raised as a succession crop. The plants can be set out in the rows which have been occupied by earlier vegetables. Do not plant too early.

COLLARDS. Sow the seed thickly in rows in rich ground, transplanting when about four inches in height; or sow where the plants are to remain and when well-started thin to two or three feet apart in the row.

CORN. Plant when all danger of frost is past, and the ground is warm and dry. If planted in cold, wet soil, the kernels will rot. To plant in so-called "hills," make a shallow hole in the soil with the corner of the hoe and drop in six kernels. Cover with about two inches of fine soil and press down firmly. Have the "hills" about four feet apart and in rows about two and one-half feet apart. When the plants are six inches high, thin out all except three or four of the strongest in each hill. To plant in rows like beans or peas, make a shallow trench with the hoe, drop in the kernels three to four inches apart, and cover about two inches deep. When plants are well up, thin to six or eight inches apart.

CUCUMBER. Delay planting until all danger of frost is past. Soil should be warm, fairly moist, and loose. Seed must be covered about one inch deep. Plant in "hills," (see Corn), dropping eight or ten seeds to the hill. When six inches tall, thin, leaving three or four strong plants to a hill.

EGG PLANT. This semi-tropical fruit can be grown very successfully in the northern states if the plants are started indoors in flats or in a hotbed, and are not transplanted to open ground until soil is warm and all danger of frost is past. Shade young plants from hot sun and spray with paris green or arsenate of lead to protect from potato bugs.

ENDIVE. For early use sow seed in spring; for later supply sow in June or July. When well started, thin the plants eight inches to one foot apart in the row. When nearly grown, tie the outer leaves together over the center to blanch the heart of the plant. Two or three successive plantings during July will provide endive for winter use. Just before killing frosts in fall, dig the plants, being careful to take plenty of soil with the roots and to avoid injury to the leaves. Pack closely together and store in dark cellar.

KALE OR BORECOLE. Sow the seed one-fourth to one-half inch deep in rows two or three feet apart. When the plants come up, thin them so that they are from eight to twelve inches apart in the row.

KOHL RABI. As early in spring as possible, sow the seed in rows in light, rich soil. When plants are well established, thin three to six inches apart in the row. Plant at intervals of ten days for a succession of bulbs until hot weather, after which they fail to grow.

LEEK. Sow in rows early in spring, covering one-half inch deep. Thin the plants two to four inches apart in the row and draw the earth about them when cultivating. If you desire very white and tender leeks, transplant when about six inches tall, set four inches apart in trenches about two feet apart, and gradually earth up like celery.



As soon as weeds show up between the garden rows, get after them with the hoe. It saves a great deal of time and energy to destroy them before roots get tough.



Hand weeding in the row is necessary while plants are small. Be careful not to disturb the plant roots.



When moisture is needed, let the water trickle along close to the roots. Rest the hose nozzle on an old blanket or piece of sacking to spread the water more evenly.

LETTUCE. Sow lettuce seed as soon as the ground can be worked. Make rows the same as for carrots and beets. Sow the seed thinly, letting it run out slowly from the corner of the packet. Cover with about one-fourth to one-half inch of soil and press down firmly. If the plants of loose leaf lettuce look crowded when they come up, thin them a little. Thin head lettuce plants so that they stand about eight to ten inches apart in the row. Have the rows at least twelve inches apart. Lettuce does best when the weather is cool and moist.

MUSKMELON. In sections where summers are short, seed can be planted indoors or in hotbeds in small boxes. The young plants can be transferred to the garden when danger of frost is past. If practicable, spade in a liberal forkful of well-rotted manure at the bottom of each hill. The rows should be at least five feet apart, and the hills two to three feet apart in the rows. In general, the culture is the same as that for cucumber.

MUSTARD. Sow at the same time as radishes and lettuce. Make the rows in the same way. Sow the seed thinly and cover with one-fourth to one-half inch of soil. Press down firmly. When the plants are about two or three inches high, thin them so that they are four to eight inches apart in the row. Mustard plants make the best greens when they are given plenty of water so that they grow quickly.

OKRA or GUMBO. Okra seed does not germinate well at cool temperatures, and planting should be delayed until the ground is warm. Drop four or five seeds to the foot and cover one-half to one inch deep. Thin to about two feet in the row and keep thoroughly cultivated.

ONION. Onion seed germinates well in cool weather. Plant as soon as the soil can be prepared. Shallow planting is advisable,—one-fourth to one-half inch. When a few inches tall, the young plants can be thinned to prevent crowding, and the plants removed can be used as green onions. After that, they can be pulled as needed, and those left to become fully ripe can be stored for winter.

PARSLEY. The seed is even slower to germinate than parsnip. It grows best in rich mellow soil and should be sown as early as possible in rows with a covering of not more than one-half inch of soil firmly pressed down. When the plants are well up, thin them to three to four inches apart in the row. As soon as those of the curled varieties are about three inches tall, cut off all the leaves; the new growth will be brighter and better curled. Every cutting will improve the quality of the leaves.

PARSNIP. Parsnips grow best in loose, rich, sandy loam but will make good roots in any soil that is reasonably rich and deep. Stony soil and raw manure are likely to produce branched or misshapen roots. The seed requires steady abundant moisture for germination and should be sown as early as practicable. Sow in rows and when well up thin three to six inches apart in the row. Keep the ground moist if possible. Parsnips are improved by freezing, and a portion of the crop can be left in the ground all winter to be dug in spring when the ground has thawed.

PEAS. Peas need moderate temperature, plenty of moisture, and long daylight hours. They are not injured by light frosts and may be planted as early in spring as the soil will permit. By planting some of several varieties at the same time, a well-arranged succession can be obtained, extending over a period of 30 days. Successive plantings of a desirable variety will also provide a succession, but this cannot be extended over as long a period with good results. All varieties more than one and one-half feet tall do better if staked up or otherwise supported when four to six inches tall. Use sharpened branches of trees set between the double rows.

PEPPERS. Culture, soil, and temperature requirements for peppers are about the same as for eggplant. A moderate dressing of guano, poultry manure, or complete commercial fertilizer hoed into the soil after the plants are six to eight inches tall will be beneficial.

Guide to better gardening . . . vegetables

PUMPKIN. Pumpkins are less sensitive to unfavorable conditions of soil and weather than melons or cucumbers, but they are cultivated in about the same way.

RADISH. Sow radish seed as early as the ground can be worked. Make the rows in the same way as for lettuce, beets, and carrots. Sow the seed thinly, and cover with one-half to one inch of soil. If the plants seem crowded when they come up, thin them to stand about an inch apart. Radishes will be crisp and tender if they grow quickly and have plenty of moisture.

RHUBARB. Sow seed in rows an inch deep and thin the plants to six inches apart. In the fall transplant to a permanent location, setting the plants three to four feet apart. The stalks should not be taken for use the first year.

ROQUETTE. In early spring, sow the seed in shallow rows about 16 in. apart, and for succession sow every few weeks. Water freely. The young leaves are ready for cutting when plants are eight to ten inches tall.

RUTABAGA. This vegetable requires a longer growing season than turnip and needs more moisture. Seed may be sown from mid-June to mid-July. Culture is practically the same as for turnip except that the plants should be thinned to six or eight inches apart in the rows. When grown, pull, top, and store in cool cellar or pit.

SALSIFY or VEGETABLE OYSTER. Sow seed early one-half to one inch deep, giving about the same culture as for parsnip. Succeeds best in light, rich soil that has been stirred quite deeply.

SORREL. Sow in rows early in spring and thin the seedlings to six or eight inches apart in the row. Cutting may begin in about two months, and the plants will continue in full bearing from three to four years.

SPINACH. Plant seed as early in spring as ground can be prepared. Have the soil fine and loose. Make the rows about 12 inches apart. Sow the seed thinly, and cover with about an inch of soil. Press down firmly. When the plants are about three inches tall, thin them so that they are three to six inches apart in the row. Keep out the weeds.

SQUASH. Plant about the same time as corn, when the ground is warm and dry. For summer squash make "hills" (see Corn), two to three feet apart; for winter squash, three to four feet apart. Drop six to eight seeds in each hill. Cover with about one to one and one-half inch of fine soil, and press down firmly. When the plants are up, thin them so that only three or four of the strongest ones are left in each hill. Well rotted manure or a little complete fertilizer may be mixed with the soil in each hill before the seeds are planted.

SWISS CHARD. Plant at about the same time as lettuce and radish. Make the rows in the same way, and about 18 inches apart. Sow the seeds about one inch apart in the row, and cover with one-half to one inch of soil. When the plants are three or four inches high, thin them so that they are eight or ten inches apart in the row. Hoe the plants often, and keep out the weeds.

TOMATO. Set out tomato plants when the weather is warm and sunny, and there is no danger of frost. Set the plants three or four feet apart each way so that they will have plenty of room. Water around the roots of the plants when setting them out if the ground is dry. Hoe often until the plants are quite large.

TURNIP. For summer turnips, sow the seed as early as that of radishes and lettuce. Scatter the seed, or sow it in rows like those of radishes and lettuce. Cover the seed with about half an inch of soil. For fall and winter turnips, sow the seed in July in the same way.

WATERMELON. Raising watermelons requires about the same culture as muskmelons except that the vines need more room. Hills should be liberally manured, and cultivation careful and thorough.



The "tepee" is a practical arrangement for staking tomato plants—one plant to each stake.



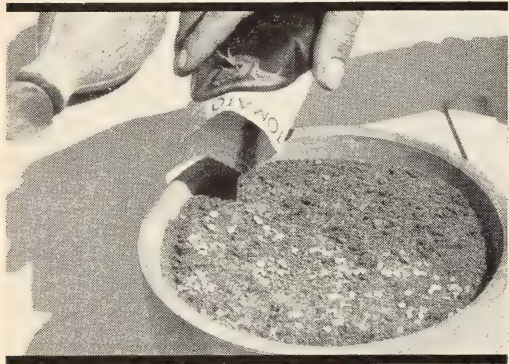
In insect control, spray both upper and under sides of leaves.



Cut the leaves of swiss chard when they are not more than ten to twelve inches long. Let the small center leaves continue to grow until they, too, are of good size. By this method you will always have crisp young greens from summer through fall.

How to start tomato plants in pots indoors

One of the best ways to make sure of having tomatoes of your favorite variety is to grow the plants yourself from seed. For a small, or even medium size garden, enough plants can be started in a ten-inch pot to provide a good supply. Follow directions on this page for starting seed and on page 3 for transplanting.



1. Fill a clay pot with fine soil to within $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of top. Shake seed from the packet as evenly as possible over the surface.



2. Scatter fine soil over seed to a depth of about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Firm the soil with flat of hand.



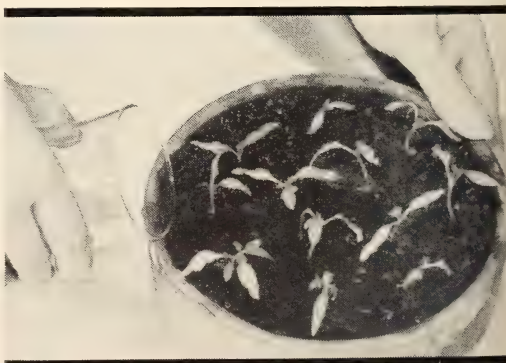
3. Cut several layers of paper to fit top of pot. Keep well soaked with water. Lift the paper every day or so, and remove it as soon as seedlings begin to sprout.



4. Transplant to other pots when second pair of leaves appear. Lift seedlings carefully with pencil or knife blade.



5. Make holes large enough to receive roots without cramping. Firm soil around roots of each seedling, using pencil or fingers.



6. Water well after transplanting, keep in shade a few days, then set in sunny window to grow until ready to plant outdoors.

Appetizing ways to prepare vegetables fresh from your garden

If interested in other suggestions, send for folder "21 Ways to Enjoy the Vegetables You Grow"

Until you have grown your own vegetables and picked them a few minutes prior to cooking or serving, you cannot say you have enjoyed vegetables at their best or benefited fully from their vitamins, minerals and other nutrients.

Vegetables need never become monotonous. They can be served in so many ways—raw, boiled, steamed, sautéed, baked. Vegetable cookery is easy and should be kept simple. Here are just a few of our favorite recipes which we hope will give you a glimpse of the possibilities.

BEAN SALAD

Season cooked leftover string beans in French Dressing for half an hour. After draining, arrange six or more beans in a bundle and put a strip of red pimiento around the bundle. Place on lettuce leaves and serve with additional French Dressing.

SWISS CHARD RING WITH CARROTS

Wash 4 cups of Swiss Chard thoroughly, steam it for 15 to 20 minutes, then drain and chop fine. Add $\frac{1}{3}$ cup butter and $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt. Press into a ring mold and place the mold on a hot plate. Put buttered baby carrots, seasoned with salt and pepper, in the center, add slices of hard boiled eggs and serve with Hollandaise Sauce. Serves 6.

CAULIFLOWER AU GRATIN

Soak a head of Cauliflower in salted water, then cook it in boiling salted water. With 4 tablespoons of butter, a cup of milk, and 3 tablespoons of flour, make a white sauce. Add to this about $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of cauliflower liquid and $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of cubed cheese. Put the Cauliflower in a casserole and pour the sauce over it. Add more cheese and butter, and sprinkle with paprika. Bake about 35 minutes, until brown on top. Serves 6.

CORN

Pick ears of Corn in garden within $\frac{1}{2}$ hour of time they are to be served on table. If a pressure cooker is available use $\frac{1}{4}$ cup water and cook 3 minutes. Otherwise, set a large kettle of water to boil while ears are being husked. Add a spoonful or two of sugar to the water. Submerge ears in water and after water comes back to a boil, cook for about 8 minutes. Serve immediately with butter and salt.

CORN FRITTERS

Add about $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon of salt to 1 cup of flour and sift thoroughly. Beat the yolks of two eggs and combine with $\frac{3}{4}$ cup of milk, then add to flour and mix well. Add about a tablespoon of melted butter and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of corn cut from the cob. Beat whites of the two eggs stiffly and add. Drop into deep fat heated to about 375 degrees, a spoonful at a time. Fry until delicate brown, and drain on paper towel. Serve piping hot with maple syrup. Serves 6.

EGG PLANT and TOMATOES (EGG PLANT CREOLE)

Cut 1 egg plant and 4 tomatoes into slices about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, paring egg plant slices. Sauté shredded green pepper and chopped onion in cooking oil. Remove and do same with egg plant slices.

Place successive layers of egg plant and tomato in casserole, dotting with the pepper and onion, and seasoning with salt and black pepper. Add a few leaves of sweet basil and finish with a layer of egg plant on top. Cover casserole and bake in oven at 375 degrees until egg plant slices are tender. Uncover casserole in later stage of baking. Serves 4 or more.

PEAS

Pick peas when they are young and tender and only a short time before they are to be shelled and cooked. In shelling, remove any immature peas and those which may be excessively hard. Rinse to remove bits of leaves or pods. Place peas in small amount of rapidly boiling salted water, with a sprig of mint if available, and cook until they are tender but not mushy. Drain and serve with butter or a small amount of cream with possibly a tiny bit of sugar, as preferred.

SPINACH RING WITH MUSHROOMS

Cook 2 pounds of freshly picked spinach about 10 minutes in small amount of boiling water. After draining, chop fine or put through a coarse sieve. Beat 5 egg yolks and mix with $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of cream and 1 tablespoon of melted butter, salt and pepper, and add the spinach.

Press mixture into greased ring mold. Cover with waxed paper. Put in pan of hot water and steam in oven at 350 degrees about 45 minutes, until firm.

Cook mushrooms slowly, for about 15 minutes, with melted butter or margarine in heavy frying pan with cover, then add small amount of cream. Place spinach ring on a hot platter and fill center with the creamed mushrooms. Serves 6.

SQUASH Table Queen (Acorn)

Cut squash into halves, removing seeds and fiber. Put 1 tablespoon of syrup, preferably maple syrup, or honey, in each half, adding a little salt. Bake in oven at 375 degree heat for 15 minutes, then add $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon of sausage meat to each half and continue baking for 30 minutes.

Zucchini

Cut Squash into $\frac{1}{4}$ inch slices. Do not peel. Steam Squash until tender. For 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. squash, melt 3 tablespoons of butter in a frying pan, adding $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon minced garlic, $\frac{3}{4}$ cup minced onion, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup diced green pepper, 1 cup of tomatoes, salt and pepper. Cook until tender, then combine with the squash and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of shredded cheese. Pour into a greased casserole, cover with bread crumbs and bake in oven at 350 degree heat for about 14 minutes. Serves 6.

ESCALOPED TOMATOES

Put whole tomatoes in a casserole, adding a small amount of butter. Season with salt, pepper, a little sugar, and if available, basil. Cover with bread crumbs and bake until crumbs are well browned.

Quick-reference chart for vitamins in vegetables fresh from your garden

Prepared from material furnished by Michigan State College and Cornell University (N. Y.)

Excellent sources of vitamin A (important for promotion of bodily health and vigor and resistance to infection):

Green Snap Beans	Garden Cress	Peas
Beet Greens	Dandelion Greens	Green and Red Peppers
Green Sprouting Broccoli	Escarolle	Pumpkin
Raw Green Cabbage	(Broad Leaved)	Spinach
Chinese Cabbage	Batavian Endive)	Squash
Carrots	Kale	Swiss Chard
Green Celery	Green Lettuce	Tomato
Collards	Mustard Greens	Turnip Greens
	Parsley	

Excellent sources of vitamin C (important for promotion of proper growth, especially in children, and for anti-scurvy):

Brussels Sprouts	Kohl Rabi	Radish
Raw Cabbage	Mustard Greens	Rutabaga
Cauliflower	Parsley	Spinach
Chinese Cabbage	Green Peas	Tomato
Collards	Green & Red Peppers	Turnip
Dandelion Greens		Turnip Greens

Excellent sources of vitamins B and G (important for stimulation of appetite and digestion):

Green Snap Beans	Collards	Peas
Beet Greens	Dandelion Greens	Radish
Green Sprouting Broccoli	Kale	Spinach
Cabbage	Lettuce	Tomato
Carrots	Mustard Greens	Turnip
		Turnip Greens

Especially valuable in the diet because high in most of the important vitamins:

Green Snap Beans	Collards	Mustard Greens
Green Sprouting Broccoli	Dandelion Greens	Peas
Raw Cabbage	Kale	Spinach
Carrots	Green Lettuce	Tomato
		Turnip Greens

For the junior gardeners in your home

A plan for a vegetable and flower garden

BACK OF GARDEN

Radish	9 in.
Leaf lettuce	9 in.
Carrot	9 in.
Swiss chard	1 ft.
Bush Beans	1 ft.
Lilliput Zinnias	1 ft.
Dwarf Marigolds	9 in.

A garden of this size (4 feet wide by 6 feet long) will give a world of pleasure to boys and girls between the ages of six and twelve. The vegetables and flowers suggested are easy to grow and easy to care for.

With very little help, a boy or girl can lay out this simple garden using a ruler or yardstick for spacing and to make the rows straight, leaving the number of inches indicated between rows.



Gardening is now being taught children in thousands of schools throughout the country. Individuals or groups who would like to see this worthwhile educational activity develop in their localities can get helpful information from the National Garden Institute, 1368 North High St., Columbus 1, Ohio.

Average hard-frost dates*

Based on United States Department of Agriculture Weather Records

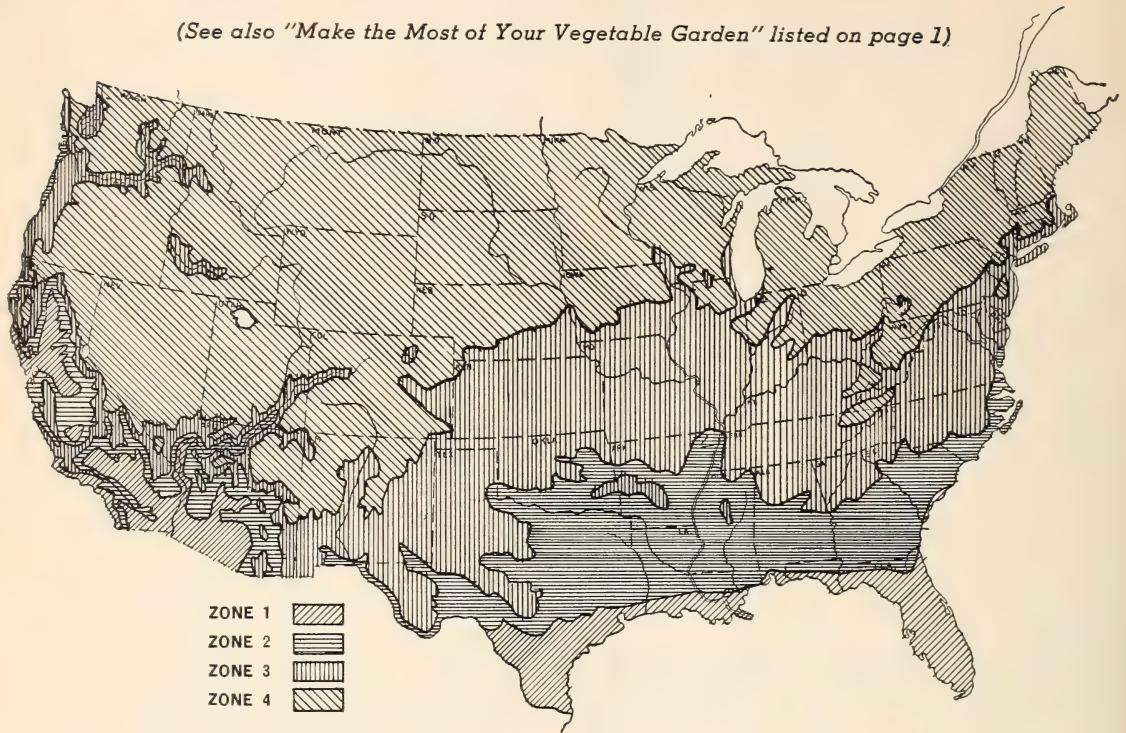
STATE	LAST IN SPRING	FIRST IN FALL	STATE	LAST IN SPRING	FIRST IN FALL
Alabama, N. W.....	Mar. 25	Oct. 30	Missouri.....	Apr. 20	Oct. 20
Alabama, S. E.....	Mar. 8	Nov. 15	Montana.....	May 21	Sept. 22
Arizona, No.....	Apr. 23	Oct. 19	Nebraska, W.....	May 11	Oct. 4
Arizona, So.....	Mar. 1	Dec. 1	Nebraska, E.....	Apr. 15	Oct. 15
Arkansas, No.....	Apr. 7	Oct. 23	Nevada, W.....	May 19	Sept. 22
Arkansas, So.....	Mar. 25	Nov. 3	Nevada, E.....	June 1	Sept. 14
California			New Hampshire.....	May 23	Sept. 25
Imperial Valley.....	Jan. 25	Dec. 15	New Jersey.....	Apr. 20	Oct. 25
Interior Valley.....	Mar. 1	Nov. 15	New Mexico, No.....	Apr. 23	Oct. 17
Southern Coast.....	Jan. 15	Dec. 15	New Mexico, So.....	Apr. 1	Nov. 1
Central Coast.....	Feb. 25	Dec. 1	New York, W.....	May 10	Oct. 8
Mountain Sections....	Apr. 25	Sept. 1	New York, E.....	May 1	Oct. 15
Colorado, West.....	May 25	Sept. 18	New York, No.....	May 15	Oct. 1
Colorado, N.E.....	May 11	Sept. 27	N. Carolina, W.....	Apr. 15	Oct. 25
Colorado, S.E.....	May 1	Oct. 15	N. Carolina, E.....	Apr. 8	Nov. 1
Connecticut.....	Apr. 25	Oct. 20	N. Dakota, W.....	May 21	Sept. 13
Delaware.....	Apr. 15	Oct. 25	N. Dakota, E.....	May 16	Sept. 20
District of Columbia....	Apr. 11	Oct. 23	Ohio, No.....	May 6	Oct. 15
Florida, No.....	Feb. 25	Dec. 5	Ohio, So.....	Apr. 20	Oct. 20
Florida, Cen.....	Feb. 11	Dec. 28	Oklahoma.....	Apr. 2	Nov. 2
Florida, South of Lake Okeechobee, almost frost-free			Oregon, W.....	Apr. 17	Oct. 25
Georgia, No.....	Apr. 1	Nov. 1	Oregon, E.....	June 4	Sept. 22
Georgia, So.....	Mar. 15	Nov. 15	Pennsylvania, W.....	Apr. 20	Oct. 10
Idaho.....	May 21	Sept. 22	Pennsylvania, Cen.....	May 1	Oct. 15
Illinois, No.....	May 1	Oct. 8	Pennsylvania, E.....	Apr. 17	Oct. 15
Illinois, So.....	Apr. 15	Oct. 20	Rhode Island.....	Apr. 25	Oct. 25
Indiana, No.....	May 1	Oct. 8	S. Carolina, N. W.....	Apr. 1	Nov. 8
Indiana, So.....	Apr. 15	Oct. 20	S. Carolina, S. E.....	Mar. 15	Nov. 15
Iowa, No.....	May 1	Oct. 2	S. Dakota.....	May 15	Sept. 25
Iowa, So.....	Apr. 15	Oct. 9	Tennessee.....	Apr. 10	Oct. 25
Kansas.....	Apr. 20	Oct. 15	Texas, N. W.....	Apr. 15	Nov. 1
Kentucky.....	Apr. 15	Oct. 20	Texas, N. E.....	Mar. 21	Nov. 10
Louisiana, No.....	Mar. 13	Nov. 10	Texas, So.....	Feb. 10	Dec. 15
Louisiana, So.....	Feb. 20	Nov. 20	Utah.....	Apr. 26	Oct. 19
Maine.....	May 25	Sept. 25	Vermont.....	May 23	Sept. 25
Maryland.....	Apr. 19	Oct. 20	Virginia, No.....	Apr. 15	Oct. 25
Massachusetts.....	Apr. 25	Oct. 25	Virginia, So.....	Apr. 10	Oct. 30
Michigan, Upper Pen....	May 25	Sept. 15	Washington, W.....	Apr. 10	Nov. 15
Michigan, No.....	May 17	Sept. 25	Washington, E.....	May 15	Oct. 1
Michigan, So.....	May 10	Oct. 8	W. Virginia, W.....	May 1	Oct. 15
Minnesota, No.....	May 25	Sept. 15	W. Virginia, E.....	May 15	Oct. 1
Minnesota, So.....	May 11	Oct. 1	Wisconsin, No.....	May 17	Sept. 25
Mississippi, No.....	Mar. 25	Oct. 30	Wisconsin, So.....	May 1	Oct. 10
Mississippi, So.....	Mar. 15	Nov. 15	Wyoming, W.....	June 20	Aug. 20
			Wyoming, E.....	May 21	Sept. 20

*Allow 10 days either side of above dates to meet local conditions and seasonal differences.

When to plant your vegetables

Seasonal zones compiled from the U. S. Department of Agriculture records,
based on the average date of the last killing frost in spring.

(See also "Make the Most of Your Vegetable Garden" listed on page 1)



To determine the approximate planting dates for your section of the country, first find on the map the zone in which you are located. Then, in the column under the zone number you will find the months in which the various vegetables and flowers may be planted in your section.

	PAGE	ZONE 1	ZONE 2	ZONE 3	ZONE 4		PAGE	ZONE 1	ZONE 2	ZONE 3	ZONE 4
Artichoke	35	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-May			Kale	41	Feb.-June	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	May-June
Asparagus	35	Mar.-Apr.	Mar.-Apr.	Mar.-May	Apr.-June	Kohl Rabi	41	Mar.-June	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	May-June
Beans	35	Apr.-Aug.	Apr.-June	May-June	May-June	Leek	42	Mar.-Apr.	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	Apr.-May
Beet	37	Jan.-Dec.	Feb.-Oct.	Mar.-July	Apr.-July	Lettuce	42	Jan.-Dec.	Aug.-May	Mar.-June	Apr.-June
Broccoli, Heading	37	July-Oct.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.	Mar.-Apr.	Muskmelon	43	Apr.-June	Apr.-June	Apr.-June	May-June
Broccoli, Sprout	37	Feb.-June	Feb.-June	Mar.-July	Apr.-July	Mustard	43	Feb.-May	Feb.-May	Mar.-June	May-July
Brussels Sprouts	37	Feb.-May	Feb.-Apr.	Mar.-Apr.	Mar.-Apr.	Okra	43	Apr.-June	Apr.-June	Apr.-June	May-June
Cabbage, Spring	37	Jan.-Mar.	Jan.-Apr.	Mar.-May	Mar.-May	Onion	43	Dec.-Mar.	Dec.-Apr.	Feb.-May	Mar.-June
Cabbage, Fall	38	June-Aug.	June-Aug.	Apr.-June	Apr.-June	Parsley	44	Jan.-Dec.	Jan.-June	Feb.-June	Mar.-June
Cardoon	38	Mar.-May	Mar.-May			Parsnip	44	Mar.-June	Feb.-June	Apr.-June	May-June
Carrot	38	Jan.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Mar.-June	Apr.-June	Peas	44	Jan.-May	Jan.-Apr.	Feb.-May	Mar.-June
Cauliflower, Spring	39	Feb.-Mar.	Feb.-Apr.	Mar.-Apr.	Mar.-May	Pepper	45	Feb.-Mar.	Feb.-Apr.	Mar.-May	Mar.-May
Cauliflower, Fall	39	May-July	June-Aug.	May-June	May-June	Pumpkin	45	Apr.-June	Apr.-June	Apr.-June	May-June
Celery	39	Mar.-June	Mar.-May	Apr.-June	Mar.-June	Radish	45	Jan.-Dec.	Feb.-Oct.	Mar.-Aug.	Apr.-July
Chervil	39	Feb.-May	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-June	Apr.-June	Rhubarb	46	Feb.-May	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-June
Chicory	39	Feb.-May	Mar.-June	Mar.-June	Apr.-June	Rocket	46	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-June	May-June
Chinese Cabbage	39	Aug.-Oct.	Aug.-Sept.	Mar.-May	Apr.-July	Rutabaga	48	July-Sept.	July-Sept.	July-Aug.	July-Aug.
Chives	39	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-June	Salsify	46	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	May-June
Collards	40	Jan.-May	Feb.-May	Mar.-June	Apr.-June	Sorrel	46	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	May-June
Corn	40	Apr.-June	Mar.-June	May-July	May-July	Squash	46	Jan.-Dec.	Feb.-Oct.	Mar.-Sept.	Apr.-Aug.
Corn Salad	40	Mar.-Aug.	Mar.-Oct.	Apr.-July	May-Aug.	Spinach	46	Apr.-June	Apr.-June	Apr.-June	May-June
Cress	40	Mar.-Aug.	Mar.-July	Apr.-June	May-June	Sunflower	47	Mar.-Apr.	Mar.-May	Apr.-June	May-June
Cucumber	40	Apr.-June	Apr.-June	Apr.-June	May-June	Swiss Chard	47	Jan.-Dec.	Feb.-Sept.	Mar.-Aug.	Apr.-July
Dandelion	41	Apr.-June	Apr.-June	Apr.-June	May-June	Tobacco	47	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-May	Mar.-May
Egg Plant	41	Feb.-Mar.	Feb.-Apr.	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	Tomato	47	Jan.-Mar.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-May	Mar.-May
Endive	41	July-Sept.	Aug.-Sept.	Mar.-May	Apr.-June	Turnip, Spring	48	Feb.-Mar.	Jan.-Mar.	Feb.-Apr.	Mar.-May
Fennel	41	Mar.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	May-June	Turnip, Fall	48	Aug.-Oct.	Aug.-Oct.	July-Aug.	July-Aug.
Herbs	34	Feb.-Apr.	Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May	May-June	Watermelon	48	Apr.-June	Apr.-June	Apr.-June	May-June

When to plant your flowers

	PAGE	ZONE 1	ZONE 2	ZONE 3	ZONE 4		PAGE	ZONE 1	ZONE 2	ZONE 3	ZONE 4
Abronia	21	Sept.-Apr.	Feb.-May	Apr.-June	May-June	Ipomoea	25	Mar.-May	Feb. - Apr.	Mar.-May	Apr.-June
Achillea	21	Aug.-Mar.	Sept.-Mar.	*Feb.-May	*Apr.-June	Joseph's Coat	25	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-June	May-June
Acroclinium	21	Oct.-Apr.	Feb.-May	Apr.-May	May-June	Kochia	25	Feb.-May	Mar.-Apr.	Mar.-May	Apr.-June
African Daisy	21	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	May-June	Kudzu Vine	25	Aug.-Mar.	*Mar.-Apr.	*Mar.-May	Apr.-June
Ageratum	21	Feb.-June	Feb.-May	Apr.-June	May-June	Lantana	25	Sept.-Mar.	Feb.-Apr.	Mar.-May	Apr.-June
Alyssum	21	Oct.-May	Feb.-May	*Mar.-June	*Apr.-June	Larkspur	25	Oct.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-June	May-June
Anagallis	21	Oct.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-June	May-June	Lavender	25	Aug.-Mar.	*Mar.-May	*Apr.-May	May-June
Anchusa	21	Oct.-May	Jan.-Mar.	*Mar.-May	*Apr.-May	Lilium	25	Sept.-May	*Feb.-June	Mar.-June	Mar.-June
Arabis	21	Aug.-Mar.	Feb.-Apr.	*Mar.-May	*Apr.-June	Linaria	25	Feb.-May	*Mar.-May	*Apr.-May	May-June
Arctotis	21	Sept.-May	Feb.-May	Mar.-June	Apr.-June	Linum	26	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	*May-June
Armeria	21	Aug.-Mar.	*Feb.-Apr.	*Mar.-May	*Apr.-June	Lobelia	26	Feb.-May	Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May	May-June
Asclepias	21	Aug.-Mar.	*Feb.-Apr.	*Mar.-May	*Apr.-June	Love-in-a-mist	26	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Mar.-June	Apr.-June
Aster	21	Feb.-June	Feb.-May	Apr.-June	May-June	Lunaria	26	Sept.-Mar.	*Feb.-May	*Apr.-May	May-June
Aubrietia	22	Aug.-Mar.	*Feb.-May	*Mar.-May	*Apr.-June	Lupin	26	Aug.-Mar.	*Mar.-May	*Apr.-May	May-June
Aus. Pea Vine	22	Sept.-May	Sept.-May			Marigold	26	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-June	Apr.-June
Bach. Button	22	Oct.-Apr.	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	May-June	Matthiola	27	July-Nov.	Mar.-May	Mar.-May	*Apr.-June
Balsam	22	Feb.-May	Feb.-May	Apr.-June	May-June	Mignonette	27	Aug.-May	Mar.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-June
Blue Lace Flower	22	Feb.-June	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-June	Momordica	27	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	Apr.-June	May-June
Brachycome	22	Feb.-May	Feb.-May	Apr.-June	May-June	Moon Flower	27	Jan.-May	Feb.-Apr.	Mar.-May	Apr.-June
						Morning Glory	27	Jan.-Apr.	Feb.-Apr.	Mar.-May	Apr.-June
Calendula	22	Sept.-May	Jan.-May	Mar.-June	May-June	Nasturtium	27	Mar.-May	Mar.-June	Apr.-June	May-June
California Poppy	22	Sept.-May	Mar.-May	Mar.-May	May-June	Nemesia	27	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	May-June
Claytonia	23	Jan.-Apr.	Jan.-Apr.	Mar.-June	May-June	Nemophila	28	Sept.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	May-June
Campanula	23	Aug.-Apr.	*Feb.-May	*Mar.-May	*Apr.-June	Nicotiana	28	Feb.-May	Mar.-June	Apr.-June	May-June
Candytuft	23	Sept.-June	Feb.-Apr.	Mar.-June	Apr.-June	Nierembergia	28	Jan.-Mar.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.	Mar.-Apr.
Canna	23	Jan.-June	Jan.-Mar.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-May	Painted Daisy	28	Aug.-Mar.	*Feb.-Mar.	*Apr.-May	*Apr.-May
Cardinal Climber	23	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-June	May-June	Pansy	28	Aug.-May	*Jan.-Apr.	*Feb.-May	Mar.-May
Carnation	23	Oct.-Apr.	*Jan.-Mar.	*Mar.-May	*Apr.-May	Penstemon	28	Aug.-Mar.	*Feb.-Apr.	*Mar.-May	May-June
Castor Bean	23	Mar.-May	Apr.-June	Apr.-June	May-June	Perennial Sweet					
Celosia	23	Feb.-Apr.	Feb.-May	Apr.-May	May-June	Pea	28	Aug.-Mar.	*Jan.-Apr.	*Feb.-May	*Apr.-June
Centaurea	23	Oct.-Apr.	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	May-June	Petunia	28	Feb.-May	Feb.-Apr.	Mar.-June	Apr.-June
Cerastium	23	Aug.-Mar.	*Jan.-Mar.	*Mar.-Apr.	*Apr.-May	Phlox drum	29	Sept.-May	Feb.-May	Mar.-June	Apr.-June
Cheiranthus	23	Sept.-May	*Jan.-Mar.	*Mar.-Apr.	*Apr.-June	Pinks	29	Oct.-Apr.	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	May-June
Chinese Forget-me-not	23	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	May-June	Platycodon	29	Aug.-Mar.	*Feb.-Apr.	*Mar.-May	*Apr.-May
Chinese Lantern	23	Oct.-Mar.	*Feb.-Apr.	*Mar.-May	Apr.-June	Poppy	29	Feb.-May	*Jan.-Apr.	*Feb.-May	Apr.-June
Chrysanthemum	23	Jan.-May	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-June	Portulaca	30	Feb.-May	Apr.-June	May-July	May-July
Cineraria	23	July-May	Aug.-Apr.	Aug.-May	Aug.-May	Primrose, Even-	30	Sept.-Mar.	*Mar.-May	*Apr.-May	Apr.-June
Clarkia	23	Oct.-May	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	Primula	30	Aug.-Mar.	*Feb.-Apr.	*Mar.-May	Apr.-May
Cleome	23	Feb.-May	Aug.-Oct.	Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May	Ranunculus	30	Feb.-June	*Mar.-May	*Apr.-May	Apr.-May
Cobaea	23	Feb.-Apr.	Feb.-Apr.	Mar.-May	Apr.-June	Rudbeckia	30	Feb.-May	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-June
Cockscomb	24	Feb.-Apr.	Feb.-May	Apr.-May	May-June	Salpiglossis	30	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	Apr.-June
Coleus	24	Aug.-Mar.	Feb.-Apr.	Feb.-Apr.	Feb.-Apr.	Salvia	30	Feb.-May	*Feb.-Apr.	*Mar.-Apr.	Mar.-Apr.
Columbine	24	Sept.-Apr.	*Feb.-Apr.	*Mar.-May	*May-June	Scabiosa	30	Sept.-May	*Mar.-May	*Apr.-May	May-June
Coreopsis	24	Sept.-Apr.	*Feb.-Apr.	*Apr.-May	*May-June	Scarlet Flax	30	Oct.-Apr.	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	May-June
Cosmos	24	Jan.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	May-June	Scarlet Runner	30	Apr.-June	Apr.-May	May-June	May-June
Creep, Zinnia	24	Feb.-May	Feb.-May	Mar.-June	Apr.-June	Schizanthus	30	Sept.-May	Mar.-June	Apr.-June	May-June
Cypress Vine	24	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	May-June	Sensitive Plant	30	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Mar.-June	Mar.-June
						Shasta Daisy	31	Aug.-Mar.	*Feb.-May	*Mar.-May	*Apr.-May
Dahlia	24	Feb.-May	Feb.-Apr.	Mar.-May	Mar.-Apr.	Snaptadragon	31	Oct.-Mar.	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-June
Delphinium	24	Aug.-Mar.	*Feb.-Apr.	*Mar.-May	*Apr.-June	Snow-on-the-					
Dianthus	24	Oct.-Mar.	Mar.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	Mountain	31	Sept.-May	Mar.-Apr.	Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-June
English Daisy	24	Sept.-Apr.	Feb.-Apr.	Mar.-Apr.	Mar.-Apr.	Statice	31	Sept.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	Apr.-May
Forget-me-not	24	Sept.-Mar.	*Feb.-Apr.	*Mar.-May	Mar.-May	Stock	31	Feb.-May	Mar.-June	Mar.-May	Mar.-May
Four o'Clock	24	Feb.-May	Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-June	May-June	Stokesia	31	Aug.-Mar.	Feb.-Mar.	Apr.-May	Apr.-May
Foxglove	24	Aug.-Mar.	Feb.-Mar.	*Mar.-Apr.	*Apr.-May	Strawflower	31	Feb.-May	Feb.-Apr.	Mar.-May	May-June
Gaillardia	24	Feb.-May	*Feb.-Apr.	*Mar.-June	*Apr.-June	Sunflower	31	Apr.-June	Apr.-May	Apr.-June	Apr.-June
Gerbera	24	Sept.-Mar.	Mar.-May	Apr.-June	May-June	Sweet Peas	32	Aug.-Mar.	*Dec.-Mar.	*Mar.-Apr.	Mar.-May
Geum	24	Aug.-Mar.	*Mar.-May	*Apr.-May	*May-June	Sweet William	32	Aug.-Mar.	Jan.-Apr.	Feb.-Apr.	*Mar.-May
Godetia	25	Sept.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	May-June	Texas Blue					
Gourd	25	Apr.-May	Apr.-May	May-June	May-June	Bonnet	32	Sept.-Apr.	Jan.-Apr.	Feb.-Apr.	Apr.-June
Gypsophila	25	Sept.-May	*Feb.-Apr.	*Mar.-June	*Apr.-June	Thermopsis	32	Aug.-Mar.	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	Apr.-June
						Thunbergia	32	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	May-June
Heliotrope	25	Feb.-May	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	Titonia	32	Aug.-Mar.	*Feb.-Apr.	*Mar.-May	Apr.-May
Hesperis	25	Aug.-Apr.	*Mar.-May	*Apr.-May	*Apr.-May	Verbena	32	Aug.-Mar.	Feb.-May	Apr.-May	Apr.-June
Heuchera	25	Aug.-Mar.	*Mar.-May	*Apr.-May	*Apr.-May	Vinca	32	Jan.-Mar.	Feb.-May	Apr.-May	Apr.-June
Hibiscus	25	Aug.-Mar.	*Mar.-Apr.	*Apr.-May	*May-June	Viola	32	Apr.-Nov.	*Feb.-May	*Mar.-May	*Apr.-June
Hollyhock	25	Oct.-Dec.	*Feb.-Mar.	*Mar.-Apr.	*Apr.-May	Virginian Stock	32	Aug.-June	Feb.-Apr.	Mar.-May	Mar.-May
Hunemannia	25	Sept.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	Apr.-June	Zinnia	33	Mar.-May	Feb.-May	Mar.-June	Apr.-June
Hyacinth Bean	25	Apr.-May	Apr.-May	Apr.-June	May-June						
Iberis	25	Aug.-Mar.	*Feb.-Apr.	*Mar.-May	Apr.-May						
Ice Plant	25	Sept.-May	Apr.-May	Apr.-May	May-June						
Iceland Poppy	25	Sept.-May	Feb.-Apr.	Mar.-May	Apr.-June						

*NOTE.—Perennial varieties of the kinds starred may also be planted in the fall.

CUTHBERTSON SWEET PEAS

the most outstanding development

in the modern world of flowers

Home gardeners continually tell us of their success and pleasure in growing Cuthbertson Sweet Peas. Here are the color varieties we offer:

Blue (TOMMY)	Crimson (KENNETH)	Mauve (JESSIE)
Blush pink (HELEN)	Deep orange (RONNIE)	Navy blue (DANNY)
Blush salmon pink on light cream ground (ALICE)	Deep rose cerise (DORIS)	Pink picotee on white ground (WILLIAM)
Bright deep salmon (WANETA)	Deep rose pink (RUTH)	Rose carmine (FLORA)
Bright rose crimson (DAVID)	Deep scarlet (JIMMY)	Rose cream pink (KATIE)
Chamois (CONNIE)	Lavender (FRANK G)	Salmon cream pink (EVELYN)
Clear cerise (CATHERINE)	Light blue (HAZEL)	White, black seeded (JANET)
Clear salmon pink (FRANCES)	Light carmine (BILLY)	White, white seeded (JENNIE)
Cream, black seeded (MARION)	Maroon (LIZA)	

and Mixed Each. pkt. 15c

All can be secured through your local dealer selling Ferry's Seeds. If he happens to be temporarily out of them, he will order for you.

Planting chart for vegetables

	Amt. Seed for 50 Ft. Row	Distance Apart in Row to Thin or Set Plants	Distance Between Rows		Amt. Seed For 50 Ft. Row	Distance Apart in Row to Thin or Set Plants	Distance Between Rows
Artichoke.....	1 pkt.	18 to 24 in.	36 to 48 in.	Leek.....	2 pkts.	2 to 4 in.	12 to 42 in.
Asparagus.....	1 pkt.	3 to 6 in.	12 to 24 in.	Lettuce, Head...	2 pkts.	8 to 10 in.	12 to 18 in.
Beans, Bush.....	2 cartons	4 to 6 in.	18 to 24 in.	Muskmelon.....	1 pkt.	1 to 2 ft.	6 to 8 ft.
Beans, Pole.....	2 cartons	6 to 8 in.	36 to 48 in.	Mustard.....	2 pkts.	4 to 8 in.	12 to 24 in.
Beet, Table.....	2 pkts.	1 to 4 in.	18 to 24 in.	Okra.....	2 pkts.	18 to 24 in.	24 to 36 in.
Beet, Mangel.....	2 pkts.	3 to 6 in.	18 to 36 in.	Onion.....	3 pkts.	2 in.	18 to 20 in.
Broccoli.....	1 pkt.	24 to 30 in.	24 to 40 in.	Onion (for sets)..		Not thinned	12 to 14 in.
Brussels Sprouts...	1 pkt.	18 to 24 in.	18 to 36 in.	Parsley.....	2 pkts.	3 to 4 in.	18 to 24 in.
Cabbage.....	1 pkt.	12 to 24 in.	24 to 36 in.	Parsnip.....	2 pkts.	3 to 6 in.	18 to 24 in.
Cardoon.....	1 pkt.	18 to 30 in.	18 to 30 in.	Peas, Garden....	1 carton	1 to 3 in.	24 to 36 in.
Carrot.....	2 pkts.	1 to 3 in.	18 to 24 in.	Pepper.....	1 pkt.	15 to 18 in.	18 to 30 in.
Cauliflower.....	1 pkt.	18 to 24 in.	24 to 30 in.	Pumpkin.....	1 pkt.	2 to 3 ft.	8 to 12 ft.
Celery.....	1 pkt.	4 to 8 in.	20 to 48 in.	Radish.....	2 pkts.	1 to 2 in.	12 to 18 in.
Chicory.....	1 pkt.	2 to 4 in.	18 to 36 in.	Rhubarb.....	1 pkt.	18 to 24 in.	24 to 48 in.
Collards.....	1 pkt.	12 to 18 in.	24 to 30 in.	Rutabaga.....	2 pkts.	6 to 8 in.	18 to 24 in.
Corn, Pop.....	2 cartons	6 to 8 in.	36 to 48 in.	Sage.....	1 pkt.	6 to 12 in.	18 to 24 in.
Corn, Sweet.....	1 carton	6 to 8 in.	30 to 48 in.	Salsify.....	2 pkts.	2 to 4 in.	18 to 24 in.
Corn Salad.....	2 pkts.	2 to 4 in.	12 to 18 in.	Savory, Summer.	2 pkts.	6 to 8 in.	18 to 24 in.
Cress.....	2 pkts.	2 to 4 in.	12 to 18 in.	Sorrel.....	2 pkts.	2 to 4 in.	12 to 24 in.
Cucumber.....	1 pkt.	3 to 4 ft.	3 to 6 ft.	Spinach.....	2 pkts.	3 to 6 in.	12 to 18 in.
Dandelion.....	1 pkt.	6 to 12 in.	18 to 24 in.	Squash, Summer.	1 pkt.	2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft.
Dill.....	1 pkt.	4 to 8 in.	18 to 36 in.	Squash, Winter..	1 pkt.	2 to 3 ft.	8 to 12 ft.
Egg Plant.....	1 pkt.	18 to 24 in.	24 to 30 in.	Sunflower.....	2 pkts.	8 to 12 in.	3 to 6 ft.
Endive.....	1 pkt.	8 to 12 in.	18 to 24 in.	Tomato.....	1 pkt.	3 to 4 ft.	3 to 7 ft.
Fennel.....	1 pkt.	4 to 6 in.	24 to 40 in.	Tobacco.....	1 pkt.	2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft.
Garlic.....	2 lbs.	3 to 4 in.	12 to 24 in.	Turnip.....	2 pkts.	3 to 4 in.	12 to 24 in.
Kale.....	2 pkts.	8 to 12 in.	24 to 36 in.	Watermelon.....	1 pkt.	1 to 2 ft.	8 to 12 ft.
Kohl Rabi.....	2 pkts.	3 to 6 in.	24 to 30 in.				

We warrant to the extent of the purchase price that seeds we sell are as described on the container, within recognized tolerances. We give no other or further warranty, express or implied.

Ferry-Morse Seed Co.

Ferry's Flower Seeds for better home gardens

KEY TO SYMBOLS AND LISTINGS

Common Names: Heading each listing in heavy type. This is the name found on packets of Ferry's Seeds.

Alternative Names: After main listing. Are those by which the varieties are known in some areas.

Color—Uses: Follow the flower names in all listings.

Frost Dates and When to Plant: See pages 17-19.

Prices: All prices listed are cost per packet.

Height and Habit: In parentheses at end of each listing.

A—Annual; tends to live only one season

B—Biennial; lives two seasons, often blooms second year only

P—Perennial; tends to live from year to year

h—Hardy; resists low temperatures

hh—Half-hardy; needs protection where temperatures are low

t—Tender; will not endure frost

Abronia umbellata grandiflora. Sand Verbena.
Rosy lilac. Trailing. Rock gardens and window boxes.
Thrives in rather poor soil. (h-A 6 in.) **20c**

Achillea ptarmica, The Pearl. Sneezewort; Yarrow.
Double satin-white flowers. Blooms long season.
Needs sun. (h-P 2 ft.) **20c**

Acroclinium, Double Mixed. *Helipterum*.
Mixed colors. Cut when in bud for winter bouquets.
(hh-A 15 in.) **15c**

African Daisy, Mixed. *Dimorphotheca*.
Shades of yellow, orange, and apricot. Blooms
profusely for long season. Good rock garden plant.
(h-A 12 in.) **15c**

Ageratum, Dwarf Blue Bedder. Floss Flower.
Compact plants with large clusters of deep, rich
lavender-blue flowers. Ideal for edging. **A Ferry-
Morse Development and Introduction.** (h-A
6 in.) **15c**

Ageratum, Midget Blue. Floss Flower.
The finest variety for neat edgings. All-America
Award. (h-A 4 in.) **15c**

Alyssum (Sweet), Carpet of Snow. *Alyssum procumbens*.
White. One of the best edging plants. Fragrant.
Masses of flowers. (h-A 4 in.) **10c**

Alyssum (Sweet), Little Gem. *Alyssum compactum
erectum*.
White. Edging plant. Fragrant. (h-A 6 in.) **15c**

Alyssum (Sweet), Violet Queen. *Alyssum compactum
erectum*.
Rich violet. Retains color throughout season. Perfect
edging plant. (h-A 6 in.) **15c**

Alyssum, Hardy. *Alyssum saxatile compactum*; Basket of
Gold.
Brilliant yellow. Rock garden and front of border.
Blooms with tulips. (h-P 9 in.) **15c**

Alyssum, Royal Carpet. *Alyssum procumbens*.
A vibrant purple that will display well with Alyssum,
Carpet of Snow. Good for edgings and borders. All-
America award winner. (h-A 6 in.) **15c**

Anagallis grandiflora, Blue. Pimpernel.
Clear, deep blue. Bushy plants. Useful edging or rock
garden plant. (h-A 8 in.) **15c**

Anchusa capensis, Bluebird. Summer Forget-me-not.
Clear, bright blue, white eye. Rough, hairy stalks
and foliage. Flowers larger and color more intense
than forget-me-nots. (h-A 2 ft.) **15c**

Anchusa italica, Dropmore. Summer Forget-me-not.
Deep gentian blue flowers in drooping sprays. Does
well in dry location. Prefers partial shade. Long
blooming. (h-P 3 ft.) **15c**

Arabis alpina. Rock Cress; Snowcap.
Pure white. Easy to grow. Likes sun. Showy for
edging or rock garden. (h-P 6 in.) **15c**

Arctotis, Large Flowered Mixed.
Attractive blend of colors. Fine for low borders. (h-A
1 ft.) **25c**

Armeria formosa, Mixed. Thrift; Sea Pink.
Globe-like blossoms ranging in shade from delicate to
deep rose. Does well in poor soil. (h-P 18 in.) **25c**

Asclepias tuberosa. Butterfly Flower; Butterfly Weed.
Gorgeous orange-red. Attractive for bouquets. Needs
sun and well drained soil. (h-P 2 ft.) **25c**

**Aster, Double American Beauty Mixed (Wilt Resist-
ant).** *Callistephus*; China Aster.
Well blended colors. Flowers similar to American
Branching, but larger; blooms two weeks later. (h-A
2½ ft.) **15c**

Aster, Double American Branching (Wilt Resistant).
Callistephus; China Aster.
White (BALL'S WHITE); Pink (PEERLESS PINK);
Rose; Rose Pink (ROSALIE); Ruby Red (HEART
OF FRANCE); and Mixed. Fully double. Very
regular and symmetrical. Blooms same time as Crego.
(h-A 2 ft.) **Each: 15c**

Aster, Double Giants of California. *Callistephus*; China
Aster.
Mixed. Same type as Crego but larger flowered.
Plant only where season is long. (h-A 2½ ft.) **25c**

Aster, Double King Mixed (Wilt Resistant). *Calliste-
phus*; China Aster.
Splendid blend of colors. Narrow quilled petals. Long
stems. Blooms before most late varieties. (h-A 2
ft.) **15c**

Aster, Giant California Sunshine, Mixed. *Callistephus*;
China Aster.
Fine blend of colors. Taller and larger flowered than
old Sunshine type. For mild climates. (h-A 2½ ft.) **25c**

Aster, Giant Crego (Wilt Resistant). *Callistephus*; China
Aster.
Crimson; Lavender; Lilac (CATTLEYA); Purple;
Rose-pink; White; and Mixed. Shaggy twisted petals.
(h-A 2 ft.) **Each: 15c**



- Aster, Pompon Mixed.** *Callistephus*; China Aster.
Pretty colors. Erect habit. Small pompon flowers.
Fine for cutting. (h-A 15 in.) **25c**
- Aster, Single Chinensis Mixed (Wilt Resistant).**
Callistephus; China Aster.
Soft and vivid colors. Somewhat like Shasta Daisy
in form. (h-A 2 ft.) **15c**
- Aster, Single Perennial Mixed.** Michaelmas Daisy.
Soft and vivid colors. Blooms in autumn. Single,
daisy-like flowers in great quantities. (h-P 3 ft.) **25c**
- Aubrietia bougainvillei, Dark Blue.** Purple Rockcress.
Bluish purple flowers. Silvery green foliage. Dainty
rock garden plant. Blooms early. (h-P 6 in.) **25c**
- Australian Pea Vine.** *Dolichos lignosus*.
Rosy flowers; purplish pods. Does well only in mild
climates. Dense growth in one season. Climbs. (t-P
12 ft.) **15c**
- Bachelor Button.** *Centaurea cyanus*; Ragged Sailor;
Cornflower.
Fully double blossoms. Fine for cutting. Long bloom-
ing. Rose (PINKIE); Deep Blue (BLUE BOY);
White (SNOWMAN). (h-A 2 ft.) **Each: 15c**
Bright crimson (RED BOY); Mixed. (h-A 2 ft.)
Each: 10c
- Bachelor Button, Jubilee Gem.** *Centaurea cyanus*;
Dwarf Cornflower.
Blue. Attractive edging plant, compact and tidy.
Dwarf form of Bachelor Button. (h-A 12 in.) **10c**
- Balsam, Bush Double Fireball.** Northern Gardenia.
Cherry with vermillion cast. (h-A 14 in.) **25c**
- Balsam, Bush Double Rosy White.** Northern Gardenia.
White with faint flush of pink. New improved strain.
Early. Many flowers. (h-A 14 in.) **25c**
- Balsam, Bush Double Mixed.** Northern Gardenia.
Fine blend of colors. Attractive for bouquets. (h-A
14 in.) **15c**
- Balsam, Double Tall Mixed.** Lady's Slipper; Touch-me-
not.
Blending shades of pink and rose. Fine cut flower.
Long blooming season. (h-A 18 in.) **15c**
- Blue Lace Flower.** *Didiscus coeruleus*.
Blue. Unusually good for cutting. (h-A 2½ ft.) **15c**

- Brachycome, Mixed.** Swan-river-daisy.
Rich assortment of colors. Fine rock garden plant.
Start seed early indoors. (h-A 10 in.) **15c**
- Calendula, Ball's Gold.** Pot Marigold.
Golden yellow. Extra size. Long stems. Extreme
vigor. Ideal for forcing. (h-A 18 in.) **15c**
- Calendula, Ball's Orange Improved.** Pot Marigold.
Rich deep orange. Larger flowered, longer stemmed,
and lighter colored than Orange King. Does not
endure hot weather. (h-A 18 in.) **15c**
- Calendula, Campfire (Sensation).** Pot Marigold.
Large, brilliant orange flowers. (h-A 18 in.) **15c**
- Calendula, Gold (Lemon Queen).** Pot Marigold.
Golden yellow. Long stems for cutting. Effective
with blue larkspur. (h-A 18 in.) **15c**
- Calendula, Orange King.** Pot Marigold.
Deep orange. Very suitable for garden use. (h-A 18
in.) **10c**
- Calendula, Radio.** Pot Marigold.
Rich orange. Bristling quilled petals. (h-A 18 in.) **15c**
- Calendula, Sunshine.** *Calendula chrysantha*.
Bright golden yellow chrysanthemum-shaped flowers.
Long stems for cutting. (h-A 18 in.) **15c**
- Calendula, Double Mixed.** Pot Marigold; Pacific Beauty.
Brilliant hues, well blended. Long stems for cutting.
(h-A 18 in.) **10c**
- California Native Flowers.**
General mixture of annual wild flowers suitable for
mild climates. (h-A 6 in. to 2 ft.) **15c**
- California Poppy, Extra Golden.** *Eschscholtzia californica*.
Golden orange. Good in foreground of border. (h-A
12 in.) **10c**
- California Poppy, Mixed.** *Eschscholtzia californica*;
Brilliant.
Delightful combination of vivid colors. (h-A 12 in.) **15c**
- California Poppy, Little Beauty.** *Eschscholtzia pulchella*.
Dainty California wild flower. Cup-shaped light
yellow blossoms. Attractive in the rock garden or
as edging plant. Does well in poor light soil. (h-A 6
to 8 in.) **25c**



Aster, Giant Crego (Wilt Resistant).



Bachelor Button, Jubilee Gem.

containing Ferry-Morse Introductions



A perfect flower of *Calendula*, Gold.

A field of *Calendula* being grown for seed on one of Ferry-Morse Seed Co.'s California ranches.

Calliopsis, All-Double Mixed. *Annual Coreopsis.*
Flowers 1 to 1½ in. across in delightful combinations of yellow, orange, maroon, crimson, mahogany. Practically all double. (h-A 3 ft.) **10c**

Campanula carpatica Blue. Harebell.
Blue. Dainty bell flowers over rosette of heart-shaped leaves. Gem for rock garden and low border. (h-P 8 in.) **15c**

Campanula pyramidalis. Chimney Bellflower.
Blue. Long spikes packed with starry bells. Does well in warm dry location. (h-P 5 ft.) **15c**

Candytuft, Giant Hyacinth Flowered. *Iberis.*
White. For low borders and bedding. Large flower spikes. (h-A 1 ft.) **10c**

Candytuft, Umbellata. *Iberis.*
Compact plants with flat clusters of small florets. Mixed. (h-A 12 in.) **10c**

Canna, Finest Large Flowering Mixed. *Canna.*
Gorgeous hues. Seeds very hard; notch or file before planting. (t-P 3 ft.) **15c**

Canterbury Bell, Annual Single Mixed. *Campanula medium.*
Large pendant bells in shades of blue, pink, white. Good border subject. (h-A 2 ft.) **15c**

Canterbury Bell, Cup and Saucer Mixed. *Campanula calycanthema.*
Blue, pink, and white cup-shaped flowers, each surrounded by saucer-like calyx. Fine border subject. (h-B 2 ft.) **15c**

Canterbury Bell, Single Mixed. *Campanula medium.*
Blue, pink, and white. Branching plant with large pendant bells. Good border subject. (h-B 2 ft.) **15c**

Cardinal Climber. *Ipomoea cardinalis.*
Fiery red. Dainty trellis climber for warm, sunny location. (h-A 15 ft.) **15c**

Carnation, Chabaud Giant. *Dianthus caryophyllus;* Clove Pink.
Cardinal Red; Salmon; Deep Rose; Yellow; White; and Mixed. Large double flowers six months after seeding. Good cut flower. (hh-P used as annual 18 in.) **15c**

Separate colors, Each: **25c; Mixed: 15c**

Carnation, Enfant de Nice Mixed. *Dianthus caryophyllus;* Clove Pink.
Good blend of colors. Similar to Chabaud Giant, but slightly larger flowered and petals broader. (hh-P used as annual 18 in.) **50c**

Carnation, Grenadin Mixed. *Dianthus caryophyllus.*
Blooms in early summer. Plants compact with medium sized double flowers on long stems. Wide range of colors from white to deep crimson. Fragrant particularly desirable as a perennial in northern states. (h-P 22 in.) **15c**

Castor Bean, Zanzibariensis. *Ricinus.*
Huge bronze leaves and red stems. For quick shrub effects. (t-P used as annual 10 ft.) **15c**

Castor Bean, Mixed. *Ricinus.*
Leaves of varying colors. Temporary hedge, screen, or background planting. (t-P used as annual 8 ft.) **15c**

Celosia, Dwarf Fiery Feather. *Celosia plumosa.*
Glowing red. Neat edging plant of uniform growth. Plume-like flowers. (h-A 15 in.) **15c**

Celosia, Tall Feathered Mixed. *Celosia plumosa.*
Crimson, rose, and golden yellow. Good background plant. (h-A 3 ft.) **15c**

Centaurea gymnocarpa. Dusty Miller.
Silvery gray, deeply cut foliage. Ornamental border plant. (hh-P 18 in.) **15c**

Centaurea imperialis. Sweet Sultan.
Mixed. Delicate fragrance. Good border flower. (h-A 2½ ft.) **15c**

Cerastium tomentosum. Snow-in-summer.
Small white flowers in profusion. Silvery gray foliage. For rock garden and edging. Sun or partial shade. Blooms early. (h-P 6 in.) **15c**

Cheiranthus allioni. Siberian Wallflower.
Fiery orange, four-petaled flowers. Rock garden or low border. Blooms first season from seed. (h-B 12 in.) **15c**

Chinese Forget-me-not, Firmament. *Cynoglossum amabile.*
Blue. Bushy and compact. More dwarf than other varieties. Fine for border edging. (h-A 18 in.) **10c**

Chinese Lantern. *Physalis francheti.*
Orange-red pods. Artistic winter bouquets. (h-P 18 in.) **25c**

Chrysanthemum, Single Annual, Merry Mixture. *Annual Chrysanthemum.*
Daisy-like blossoms in gay tri-colors—crimson, bronze, yellow, cream white. Long stiff stems. Excellent for cut flowers. Easy to grow. (h-A 20 in.) **15c**

Cineraria, Large Flowered Mixed. *Cineraria hybrida grandiflora.*
Shades of red, purple, blue, and white. Successfully grown outdoors in mild climates; ideal pot plant in colder climates. (t-A 16 in.) **50c**

Clarkia, Double Mixed.
Rich colors. Erect, bushy plants. (h-A 2 ft.) **15c**

Cleome, Giant Pink Queen. Spiderflower.
Huge trusses of bright salmon pink on long stems. Novel seed pods. Very striking. **A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** All-America Silver Medal. (h-A 3 to 4 ft.) **15c**

Cobaea scandens. Cup-and-Saucer Vine.
Blue. Clings to brick, screen, or other rough surfaces. Grows rapidly. (hh-P 20 ft.) **25c**

The Ferry Display contains many varieties;



Geum—Double Scarlet shows up well in both border and rock garden.

Cockscomb, Dwarf Crested Mixed. *Celosia cristata nana*. Combs of crimson and rose; bronze foliage. Showy in border with other annuals. (h-A 10 in.) **15c**

Coleus, Large Leaved Mixed. Foliage Plant. Many shades and combinations of red, green, yellow. Pot, window box, or border plant. (t-P 12 in.) **25c**

Columbine, Imperial Long Spurred Mixed. *Aquilegia*. Delightful blend of colors. Excellent in rock garden or border. Does well in part shade. (h-P 2½ ft.) **15c**

Columbine, Long Spurred, Blue Shades. *Aquilegia*. Shades of blue. Large single flowers; long spurs. (h-P 2½ ft.) **15c**

Coral Bells.
See *Heuchera sanguinea*, page 25.

Coreopsis, Mayfield Giant. *Coreopsis lanceolata grandiflora*. Glossy yellow. Single flowers. Long stems for cutting. Excellent in large masses in the border. (h-P 2 ft.) **10c**

Coreopsis, Double Sunburst. *Coreopsis lanceolata grandiflora*. Rich golden yellow. Blooms first season but flowers are better second season. (h-P 2 ft.) **15c**

Cosmos, Early Yellow Flare. *Cosmos sulphureus*. Flowers of golden or "butter" yellow. Free blooming. More striking than Orange Flare, and slightly later and taller. All-America Silver Medal. (h-A 3½ ft.) **10c**

Cosmos, Fiesta. *Cosmos sulphureus*. Showy blooms, varying from 2 to 2½ inches, display bold, bright scarlet striping over gold. Easy grower, early bloomer. An All-America Silver Award winner for 1952. (h-A 2 to 3 ft.) **15c**

Cosmos, Orange Flare. *Cosmos sulphureus*. Golden-orange. Striking in flower border. Good for cutting. (h-A 3½ ft.) **15c**

Cosmos, Sensation. *Cosmos bipinnatus*. Bright crimson (DAZZLER) and Mixed. Very large flowers. Early enough to bloom anywhere in U. S. Long blooming. (h-A 3½ ft.) **Each: 15c**

Cosmos, Sensation Radiance. *Cosmos bipinnatus*. Deep rose with rich crimson center. Large flowers on long stems. All-America Award. (h-A 3½ ft.) **25c**

Creeping Zinnia. *Sanvitalia procumbens*. Many small, deep yellow, double flowers resembling miniature zinnias. Black centers. Likes sunshine. Fine edging plant. (h-A 6 in.) **15c**

Cypress Vine Mixed. *Ipomoea quamoclit*. Scarlet and white. Graceful lacy vine for trellis or arbor. Climbs readily. (h-A 8 ft.) **15c**

Dahlia, Unwin's Dwarf Mixed. Semi-double Dahlia. Gorgeous blend of colors. Group in foreground of border for spot of lovely color. (t-P used as annual 14 in.) **15c**

Delphinium, Dwarf Chinese. Larkspur. Soft sky blue (AZURE FAIRY); Ultramarine blue (BLUE BUTTERFLY). Reaches full development first season from seed planted early. For low borders. (h-P 2 ft.) **Each: 15c**

Delphinium, Pacific Giant White. Perennial Larkspur. Enormous, double clear white blossoms. Strong stems. Highly mildew resistant. (h-P 5 ft.) **50c**

Delphinium, Pacific Giant Mixed. Perennial Larkspur. Shades of blue, lavender, mauve and white. Large flower spikes. Particularly suited to Pacific Coast conditions. Mildew resistant. (h-P 5 ft.) **20c**

Delphinium. Perennial Larkspur. Silvery blue (BELLADONNA); Deep intense blue (BELLAMOSUM). Sown early will flower late first season. (h-P 5 ft.) **Each: 15c**

Dianthus deltoides erecta. Maiden Pink. Single flowers in shades of bright carmine rose. Plants erect and compact. A fine addition to the rock garden or low border. (h-P 7 in.) **15c**

Dianthus plumarius.
See Pinks, Hardy Single and Double Mixed, page 29

English Daisy, Double Monstrosa. *Bellis perennis*. Crimson Ball, Rose, White, and Mixed. Extra large flowers, about 75% double. Long blooming period. A favorite for rock gardens and edgings. (h-P 8 in.) **Separate colors, Each: 25c; Mixed: 20c**

Eschscholtzia pulchella.
See California Poppy, Little Beauty, page 22

Forget-me-not, Blue Bird. *Myosotis oblongata*. Blue with small yellow eye. Combine with bulb flowers in rock garden or border. (h-P 12 in.) **15c**

Four o'clock, Mixed. *Mirabilis jalapa*; Marvel of Peru. Red, white, yellow, and striped and blotched. Use as bushy hedge or in clumps in border. (t-P used as annual 2 ft.) **15c**

Foxglove, Fine Mixed. *Digitalis gloxiniflora*. Rose and white. Combines well with Sweet William and Pinks. (h-B 3 ft.) **15c**

Gaillardia, Giant Perennial Mixed. *Gaillardia grandiflora*. Tones of maroon and orange. Strong growing and hardy. Blooms early. Semi-double blossoms. (h-P 2 ft.) **15c**

Gaillardia grandiflora, Portola Mixed. Blanket Flower. Bronzy red centers, petals gold-tipped. Blooms for long season. Semi-double. (h-P 2 ft.) **15c**

Gaillardia, Lorenziana Gaiety, Double Mixed. Blanket Flower. Shades of sulphur, orange, scarlet, maroon, and red-and-gold. Easy to grow. (h-A 18 in.) **15c**

Gerbera Jamesoni Mixed. Transvaal Daisy. Pastel tones of red, orange, yellow, rose, and pink. Difficult to grow and recommended only to experienced gardeners. (t-P 18 in.) **50c**

Geum, Double Golden Ball. *Avens*. Rich golden yellow. Well suited for bouquets and for perennial border. Does especially well on Pacific Coast. (h-P 2 ft.) **25c**

Geum, Double Scarlet. *Avens*. Dazzling scarlet. Good in border and rock garden. A little hard to start. (h-P 2 ft.) **20c**

your dealer will order others for you



Use Gourds to make artistic arrangements for table centers or mantelpieces.

Godetia, Semi-dwarf Single. Satinflower; "Farewell-to-spring."
Bright salmon pink, white edge (SYBIL SHERWOOD); and Mixed. Well suited to partial shade in climates with cool summers. (h-A 12 in.)
Separate colors, Each: 15c; Mixed: 10c

Godetia, Tall Double Mixed. Satinflower; "Farewell-to-spring."
Rose, pink, lilac, and white. Long colorful graceful spikes fine for cutting. (h-A 2 ft.) **10c**

Gourds, Small Fruited Mixed. *Cucurbita*.
Interesting shapes and colors suitable for ornaments. Vine decorative. (h-A 12 ft.) **15c**

Gypsophila, Covent Garden Market. *Gypsophila elegans*; Baby's Breath.
White. Combine with colorful flowers in garden and bouquets. Sow at intervals during summer for plentiful supply. (h-A 2 ft.) **10c**

Gypsophila paniculata, Double White. Baby's Breath.
Tiny white rose-shaped flowers. Cut before fully open for winter bouquets. (h-P 3 ft.) **25c**

Heliotrope, Dark Varieties Mixed. *Heliotropium hybrida*.
Shades of violet. Pleasing contrast with brighter colored flowers. Fragrant. (t-P 2 ft.) **25c**

Hesperis matronalis. Sweet Rocket.
Purple; White. Old-time favorite with delightful fragrance. (h-P 18 in.) **Each: 15c**

Heuchera sanguinea. Coral Bells.
Bright coral red flowers on wiry stalks. Charming for low border or rock garden. (h-P 12 in.) **25c**

Hibiscus, Marvels Mixed. *Mallow*.
Tones of red, rose, and white. Large flowers. Tall hedge or background plant with handsome foliage. (h-P 4 ft.) **15c**

Hollyhock, Allegheny Mixed. *Althea rosea*.
Gay colors. Huge, semi-double flowers deeply fringed and frilled at edges. (h-P 7 ft.) **15c**

Hollyhock, Double. *Althea rosea*.
Pink (NEWPORT PINK); Scarlet; Yellow; Mixed. An excellent type. (h-P 5 ft.) **Each: 15c**

Hollyhock, Indian Spring. *Althea rosea*.
Clear, soft pink. Semi-double blossoms in profusion. All-America Award. (h-A 4 ft.) **15c**

Hunnemannia fumariaefolia. *Bush Eschscholtzia*; Golden Cup.
Lemon yellow, cup-shaped flowers. Bushy plants. Makes unusually attractive border. (h-A 18 in.) **15c**

Hyacinth Bean, Mixed. *Dolichos lablab*.
Purple and white. Fast growing vine. (h-A 10 ft.) **10c**

Iberis gibraltarica. Perennial Candytuft.
Lilac flowers shading white. Spreading rock garden plant of easy culture. (h-P 8 in.) **15c**

Ice Plant. *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*.
Sparkling foliage and small pinkish white flowers. Well adapted for dry banks and rock gardens. (t-A 6 in.) **15c**

Iceland Poppy, Gartford Mixed. *Papaver nudicaule*.
Beautifully fluted blossoms in pastel shades. Flowers first season from seed sown early. (h-P 2 ft.) **20c**

Ipomoea bona nox. Evening Glory.
Stout twining vine. Violet flowers that stay open in evening. Broad smooth leaves. (h-A 12 ft.) **15c**

Johnny-Jump-Up.
See Viola—page 32

Joseph's Coat. *Amaranthus tricolor*.
Red, yellow, and green foliage. Somewhat coarse, but showy. Thrives in hot, dry locations. (h-A 2½ ft.) **10c**

Kochia childsi. Summer Cypress.
Good, quick-growing temporary hedge plant with bright green moss-like foliage. (h-A 2½ ft.) **15c**

Kudzu Vine. *Pueraria thunbergiana*; Jack-and-the-bean-stalk.
Rose-pink blossoms. Fast growing vine. Fine screen for porches. Does not flower well in north. (hh-P 20 ft.) **15c**

Lantana Mixed. *Lantana*.
Shades of crimson, rose, yellow, orange in same cluster. Makes good display from seed first season. (t-P 2 ft.) **15c**

Larkspur, Giant Imperial. Annual Delphinium.
Plants of upright habit. Long stems for cutting. Blue Spire (beautiful blue); Brilliant Rose (deep salmon rose), **A Ferry-Morse Introduction and Development**; Rosalie (rose pink), **A Ferry-Morse Introduction and Development**; White King (pure white); Mixed (white, pink, blue, rose, lavender). (h-A 3 ft.) **Each: 10c**

Larkspur, Super Majestic. Annual Delphinium.
Long clean stems. Huge double blossoms. The Super Majestic type is **A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction**. Striking colors include: carmine, deep salmon, lavender, light blue, pale pink, rosy mauve, rose pink, white and mixed (all shades). (h-A 5 ft.) **Each: 15c**

Lathyrus.
See Perennial Sweet Pea, page 28

Lavender. *Lavandula vera*.
Lavender flowers. Foliage. Pleasing addition to garden. Dry for sachet use. (h-P 2 ft.) **25c**

Lilium regale. Regal Lily.
One of finest lilies in existence. Flowers white tinged pink, yellow throat. Furnishes flowers second season and thereafter. (h-P 3 ft.) **25c**

Linaria, Fairy Bouquet Mixed. *Linaria maroccana*.
Red, pink, purple, yellow, and white. Neat for edgings and rock gardens. More compact than other maroccana types. (h-A 10 in.) **10c**

Dress up your vegetable garden

Linum flavum. Perennial Flax; Golden Flax.
Bright yellow flax-like blossoms in great profusion.
Prefers open, sunny, well drained location. (h-P 1 ft.) **50c**

Linum perenne. Blue Flax.
Light blue flowers. Profuse blooming. Graceful in
rock garden. (h-P 18 in.) **25c**

Lobelia, Emperor William. *Lobelia compacta*.
Bright blue, white throat, green leaves. Compact
edging plant. (h-A 4 in.) **25c**

Lobelia, Crystal Palace. *Lobelia compacta*.
Sapphire blue; dark foliage. Compact edging plant.
(h-A 4 in.) **25c**

Lobelia, Trailing Sapphire. Trailing Lobelia.
Deep blue flowers, white eye. Window boxes, hanging
baskets, rock gardens. (h-A 8 in.) **25c**

Love-in-a-mist, Double Blue. *Nigella damascena*; Devil-
in-the-bush.
Cornflower blue flowers on long stems. Feathery
foliage partly conceals flowers. Old-fashioned
border flower. (h-A 18 in.) **10c**



Marigold, Melody—brilliant in the border and beautiful in arrangements.

Lunaria biennis. Honesty; St. Peter's Penny; Money
Plant.
Seed pods translucent, silvery. Ornamental in winter
bouquets. (h-B 2½ ft.) **25c**

Lupin hartwegii, Mixed. Annual Lupin.
Shades of blue. Showy spikes for garden bed or border.
(h-A 2 ft.) **20c**

Lupin, Perennial Mixed. *Lupin polyphyllus*.
Shades of lavender, rose, and buff. Use in masses in
border. (h-P 3 ft.) **20c**

Lupin, Russell's Mixed. Perennial Lupin.
Many lovely colors. Wonderful border flower. Gold
Medal, Royal Horticultural Society. (h-P 3 ft.) **25c**

Marigold, African Double Tall. *Tagetes erecta*.

Burpeegold. Brilliant orange. Odorless. Same
form as Guinea Gold. (h-A 30 in.) **15c**

Crown of Gold. Orange. Odorless. Short center
petals curled and quilled, with flat drooping outer
petals. (h-A 20 in.) **15c**

Early Sunshine. Light clear yellow. Flowers have
incurved petals like small chrysanthemums. Very
early. (h-A 20 in.) **15c**

Glitters. Attractive clear yellow chrysanthemum-
like flowers up to 3 in. across. Early bloomer. Good for
bedding or cutting. All-America award winner. (h-A
15 in.) **15c**

Marigold, African Double Tall (Cont'd)

Guinea Gold. Brilliant orange. Loose flat petals.
Effective in bouquet and border. (h-A 30 in.) **10c**

Limelight. All-America Bronze Medal. Primrose
yellow. Early blooming. Not odorless. (h-A 20 in.) **15c**

Mammoth Mum. Huge chrysanthemum-like
flowers of light yellow. Very attractive for cutting.
All-America Award. (h-A 30 in.) **15c**

Sunset Giants, Mixed. Tones of orange, yellow,
primrose. Huge flowers with loosely formed petals.
Fragrant. (h-A 3 ft.) **15c**

Treasure Chest. Brilliant blend of large-flowered
types with wide range of color and blossom forms.
(h-A 2 to 3 ft.) **15c**

Yellow Supreme. Light clear yellow. Superb for
border and cutting. (h-A 30 in.) **15c**

Marigold, French Double Dwarf. *Tagetes patula*.

Butterball. Canary yellow flowers of scabiosa type.
Blooms early. Attractive for edging. All-America
Award. (h-A 8 in.) **15c**



Marigold, Early Sunshine—one of the loveliest of the tall varieties.

Coronet Improved. Small flowers with golden yellow
centers, mahogany collars. Uniform in growth and
season of bloom. Plants compact, free-flowering.
Low edgings and window boxes. (h-A 9 in.) **15c**

Harmony. Mahogany outside petals; orange tufted
center. Blooms early and until hard frost. (h-A 12
in.) **10c**

Harmony Mixed. From lovely golden orange to
golden yellow; many beautifully blotched and striped.
Crested centers. Very early. (h-A 12 in.) **10c**

Melody. Fully double, brilliant orange flowers of
the Harmony type. Blooms early and all summer.
Unsurpassed as border or edging plant. A Ferry-
Morse Development and Introduction—All-
America Award. (h-A 12 in.) **10c**

Spry. All-America Award. Extra early. Free bloom-
ing. Harmony-type flowers with light yellow centers.
(h-A 9 in.) **15c**

Sunkist. Golden orange blossoms. Harmony-type,
one inch across. Very early and long blooming.
Unusually good for window boxes and edgings. All-
America Award. (h-A 4 in.) **15c**

with a border of colorful flowers

Marigold, French Single Dwarf. *Tagetes patula*.

Flash. Single flowers, about 1¾ in. across, range in color from yellow to rich orange, each marked with red or maroon. Brilliant for borders, beds, or pot plants. All-America Award. (h-A 18 in.) **15c**

Naughty Marietta. Large single golden yellow flowers blotched mahogany at base of petals. Compact, free flowering. All-America winner. (h-A 16 in.) **15c**

Marigold, French Double Tall Mixed. *Tagetes patula*.

Fine blend of two-toned flowers. For border decoration and cutting. (h-A 2½ ft.) **15c**

Matthiola bicornis. Evening Scented Stock.

Small mauve flowers. Especially desirable for fragrance. (h-A 15 in.) **15c**

Mignonette, Machet. *Reseda*.

Bronze spikes; dark green leaves. Greatly valued for fragrance. (h-A 12 in.) **10c**

Mignonette, Red Goliath. *Reseda*.

Large coppery-red spikes. Vigorous plant. Thrives in full sun or partial shade. (h-A 12 in.) **15c**

Morning Glory, Liberty Mixed.

Blend of Heavenly Blue (blue), Pearly Gates (white), and Crimson Rambler (red). (h-A 12 ft. or more) **15c**

Morning Glory, Pearly Gates. *Ipomoea*.

Large pure-white blossoms. Vigorous growth. Very floriferous. A **Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction**. All-America Silver Medal Award. (h-A 12 ft. or more) **15c**

Morning Glory, Scarlett O'Hara. *Ipomoea*.

Bright red. Large flowered. Not a strong climber. Good in window and porch boxes. All-America Award. (h-A 10 ft.) **15c**

Morning Glory, Mixed. *Convolvulus major*.

Clear tones of blue and crimson. Twine over fence, trellis, or on strings. Easy to grow. (h-A 10 ft. or more) **10c**

Nasturtium, Golden Gleam. *Tropaeolum*.

Golden yellow, semi-double flowers. Unsurpassed for cutting. Fragrant. (h-A 15 in. tall; 3 ft. trailing) **15c**



A portion of a *Petunia* seed crop on one of our California ranches.



The ideal pansy is circular in form. This is *Geneva Super Giant*.

Momordica, Balsam Apple. *Momordica balsamina*.

Brilliant yellow flowers; spherical fruits. Lacy foliage. A good climber. (h-A 10 ft.) **20c**

Momordica, Balsam Pear. *Momordica charantia*.

Cylindrical, elongated yellow fruits. Sometimes boiled and eaten in young state. A good climber. (h-A 10 ft.) **20c**

Moon Flower. *Ipomoea grandiflora alba*.

White blossoms. A vine unsurpassed for size of flowers. Fragrant in evening. (h-A 12 ft. or more) **15c**

Morning Glory, Blue Star. *Ipomoea*.

Large flowers of exquisite sky blue with deeper shaded midribs forming attractive star. (h-A 12 ft. or more) **20c**

Morning Glory, Crimson Rambler. *Convolvulus*.

Ruby red, white throat. Strong climber. Effective against side of house or on fence or trellis. A **Ferry-Morse Introduction**. (h-A 12 ft. or more) **10c**

Morning Glory, Giant Mixed. *Ipomoea imperialis*.

Radiant colors with odd markings. Graceful vine. (h-A 10 ft.) **10c**

Morning Glory, Heavenly Blue. *Ipomoea rubro coerulea*.

Clear sky blue, creamy throat. Quick, dense growth and beautiful flowers make this vine wonderfully popular. (h-A 12 ft. or more) **15c**

Nasturtium, Scarlet Gleam Improved. *Tropaeolum*.

Brilliant scarlet. Fine for cutting and border use. Some singles among the semi-doubles. (h-A 15 in. tall; 3 ft. trailing) **15c**

Nasturtium, Gleam Mixed. *Tropaeolum*.

Salmon, rose, yellow, primrose, red. Some singles among semi-doubles. (h-A 15 in. tall; 3 ft. trailing) **15c**

Nasturtium, Dwarf Mixed. Tom Thumb Nasturtium.

Bright and pastel colors. Well suited for edgings, low borders, window boxes. (h-A 12 in.) **15c**

Nasturtium, Tall Mixed. *Tropaeolum lobbianum*.

Bright colors. Window box; ornamental vine for trellis; cutting garden. (h-A 18 in. tall; 5 ft. trailing) **10c**

Nemesia, Blue Gem. *Nemesia compacta*.

Forget-me-not blue flowers. Excellent edging plant. Needs moist, cool climate. (h-A 8 in.) **25c**

Nemesia grandiflora suttoni, Mixed. *Nemesia grandiflora*.

Warm tones of red, yellow, orange. Plants and flowers larger than Blue Gem; plants more spreading. (h-A 12 in.) **25c**

For a gardening thrill—

Nemesia, Triumph Mixed. *Nemesia compacta.*

Deep red, orange, yellow, blue, dark purple. Excellent edging or rock garden plant wherever summers are cool. (h-A 8 in.) **20c**

Nemophila, Insignis Blue. *Baby-blue-eyes.*

Sky blue shading lighter at center. California wild flower that does well in other parts of country. Useful as ground cover. (h-A 6 in.) **15c**

Nicotiana, Evening Star. *Nicotiana affinis hybrida;*
Flowering tobacco.

White, lavender, purple, rose, red. Mass in border for fragrance. Combine with taller annuals. Blend of colors. (hh-A 2 to 3 ft.) **15c**

Nierembergia, Purple Robe. Dwarf Cup Flower.

Deep blue or violet-blue. Continual bloom over long period. Very nice for border or rock garden. All-America Award. (hh-P used as annual 6 in.) **50c**



Painted Daisy.

Painted Daisy, Single Mixed. *Pyrethrum roseum;* Persian Daisy.

Tones of rose and red. Beautiful in perennial border in spring. (h-P 2 ft.) **25c**

Pansy, Superb Giant Mixed. *Viola tricolor.*

Bright colors. Large flowers. Compact plants. (h-A 8 in.) **25c**

Pansy, Geneva Super Giant Mixed. *Viola tricolor.*

Many rich colors. Our own reselection of the Swiss Giant type. Mammoth flowers. (h-A 8 in.) **50c**

Pansy, Large Flowered Mixed. *Viola tricolor.*

Selected blend of the large flowered pansies. Wide range of distinct, contrasting, shades in eye-appealing combination. (h-A 8 in.) **15c**

Pansy, Maple Leaf Giant, Mixed. *Viola tricolor.*

Fine blend of colors. Extremely large flowers. Vigorous plants. (h-A 8 in.) **50c**

Pansy, Swiss Giant. *Viola tricolor.*

Separate colors: Rich garnet (ALPENGLOW); Deep blue (BERNA); Blue with deep blue blotches (LAKE OF THUN); Golden, blotched deep brown (RHINE-GOLD). Large circular flowers. Long blooming season. (h-A 8 in.) **Each: 50c**

Pansy, Coronation Gold. *Viola tricolor.*

Clear yellow, lower petals lightly flushed orange. Large, nicely shaped flowers. Nice for edgings and window boxes. (h-A 8 in.) **50c**

Pentstemon gloxinoides, Mixed. Beard Tongue.

Gay colors. Large spikes of tubular flowers with spotted throats. Bloom for long period. (t-P 2 ft.) **25c**

Perennial Sweet Pea, Mixed. *Lathyrus latifolius.*

Carmine, pink, white. Excellent low climber for fences, stumps, and banks. Not fragrant. (h-P 5 ft.) **20c**

Petunia, Flaming Velvet. *Petunia hybrida.*

Large flowers of rich, deep red. (h-A 2 ft.) **20c**

Petunia, King. *Petunia hybrida.*

Easiest petunia to grow and best for bedding. Blue; Crimson; Violet; White; Howard's Star. (h-A 2 ft.) **Each: 15c**

Petunia, Rose King Improved. *Petunia hybrida.*

Deep clear rose-pink. Large, plentiful flowers. **A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** All-America Award. (h-A 15 in.) **15c**

Petunia, Large Flowered Mixed. *Petunia hybrida.*

Violet, rose, pink, white, lavender, crimson. One of the best border varieties. (h-A 2 ft.) **15c**

Petunia, Celestial Rose. *Petunia nana compacta.*

Deep pink. Best pink petunia. Excellent for bedding, edging, window boxes. (h-A 14 in.) **20c**

Petunia, Cream Star. *Petunia nana compacta.*

All-America Silver Medal. Soft, creamy white, star-shaped blossoms. Extremely free-blooming. (h-A 12 in.) **20c**

Petunia, Fire Chief. *Petunia nana compacta.*

The first really red petunia. Plants compact. All-America Gold Medal winner. (h-A 14 in.) **25c**

Petunia, Glow. *Petunia nana compacta.*

All-America Silver Medal. Dwarf, ball-shaped plants. Many flowers of rich rose-red with lighter throats. (h-A 12 in.) **25c**

Petunia, King Henry. *Petunia nana compacta.*

Rich ox-blood crimson. Large flowers. Compact plants. (h-A 14 in.) **25c**

Petunia, Radiance. *Petunia nana compacta.*

Dazzling scarlet-rose with gold center. Large flowered. Free flowering. (h-A 14 to 16 in.) **20c**



Petunia, Giants of California.

plant Cuthbertson sweet peas!

Petunia, Rose Bedder. *Petunia nana compacta.*

Bright rose-colored blossoms with golden throats. Many flowers, compact plants. **A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** (h-A 14 in.) **20c**

Petunia, Rosy Morn. *Petunia nana compacta.*

Rosy pink with white throat. Popular for window boxes. (h-A 14 in.) **20c**

Petunia, Silver Blue (Heavenly Blue). *Petunia nana compacta.*

Silvery sky blue. Very pretty combined with Celestial Rose. (h-A 14 in.) **20c**

Petunia, Ferry's Midget Mixed. *Petunia nana compacta.*

All the newest dwarf varieties. (h-A 12 in.) **20c**

Petunia, Dwarf Giants of California Mixed. *Petunia superbissima.*

Wide range of colors. Plants compact. Single flowers very large and open throated. Unusually suitable for window box or potting. (h-A 10 in.) **50c**

Petunia, Giants of California, Mixed (Single Fringed).

Petunia superbissima.
Wide range of colors. Huge fringed flowers. Harder to grow than smaller-flowered petunias. (h-A 13 in.) **50c**

Petunia, Canadian All-Double Mixed. *Petunia superbissima.*

Large blossoms, nicely ruffled and 100% double. Colors rose, pink, and mauve. Vigorous plants. (h-A 12 in.) **75c**

Petunia, Colossal Shades of Rose. *Petunia, All-Double.*

Big all double blossoms range in color from salmon through rosy pink to deep rich rose. Crisply fringed and ruffled petals. All-America Award. (h-A 20 in.) **75c**

Petunia, Comanche. *Petunia hybrida.*

Hybrid Petunia of dark, brick red color. Very free blooming, compact habit, single flowers. Best in the new red class. All-America Award. (h-A 14 in.) **50c**

Petunia, Lipstick. *Petunia nana compacta.*

Medium sized flowers of glowing rose-carmine with lighter throats. (h-A 14 in.) **25c**

Petunia, Single Giant Snowstorm. *Petunia hybrida grandiflora.*

Mammoth white flowers. Beautiful in window boxes. (h-A 12 in.) **50c**

Petunia, Single Giant Fringed, Theodosia Improved.

Petunia hybrida grandiflora.
Very large ruffled flowers of soft rosy pink with veined yellow throat. (h-A 12 in.) **75c**

Phlox drummondii. Annual Phlox.

Chamois rose; Pink; Scarlet-white-eye; Scarlet; Violet; Mixed. Use in large groups in border. (h-A 12 in.)
Separate colors, Each: 25c; Mixed: 15c

Phlox drummondii, Dwarf. Annual Phlox.

Pink; Violet; Mixed. Suitable for rock gardens and low edgings. (h-A 8 in.) **Each: 25c**

Phlox Star Mixed. *Phlox cuspidata.*

Many bright colors. Petals have toothed edges. (h-A 12 in.) **15c**

Pinks, Annual Double Carnation Shades. *Dianthus hedderwigii laciniatus flore plena.*

Shades of salmon, rose, red and white. Superb flowers. Much superior to the old Japanese pinks. (h-A 12 in.) **15c**



Mr. Frank G. Cuthbertson viewing Sweet Peas

Pinks, Double China Mixed. *Dianthus chinensis.*

Rich colors and markings. Fringed flowers somewhat like Sweet William but larger. (h-A 12 in.) **10c**

Pinks, Gaiety, Single Mixed. *Dianthus hedderwigii.*

Gay colors, rich markings. Fringed petals. Fragrant. Delightful in the border. (h-A 12 in.) **20c**

Pinks, Hardy Single and Double Mixed. *Dianthus plumarius.*

Splendid assortment of colors. Deeply fringed flowers. Rich clove scent. (h-P 12 in.) **15c**

Platycodon grandiflora Blue. Chinese Bell Flower.

Flowers of steel-blue with sparkling sheen, cup shaped with pointed petals. Excellent in the border or semi-shaded rock garden. (h-P 18 in.) **15c**

Poppy, American Legion. *Papaver rhoeas.*

Dazzling scarlet with white cross at center. Single flowers. Sow in beds by themselves or in groups in the border. (h-A 18 in.) **10c**

Poppy, Double Shirley, Sweet Briar. *Papaver rhoeas.*

Charming double and semi-double pink flowers. (h-A 18 in.) **10c**

Poppy, All Double Shirley Mixed. *Papaver rhoeas.*

Colors are pink, bright scarlet, and white. Graceful double and semi-double flowers produced over a long season. (h-A 18 in.) **15c**

Add color to the front yard

Poppy, Orientale Hardy Red. *Papaver orientale*.
Glowing scarlet. A gorgeous splash of color in garden or border. (h-P 2½ ft.) **20c**

Poppy, Orientale Mixed. *Papaver orientale*.
Mostly red, with some white, rose, salmon, and orange. Large cup-shaped flowers. Long stems. Fern-like foliage. (h-P 2½ ft.) **15c**

Poppy, Orientale Salmon Shades. *Papaver orientale*.
Fairly new color development in Orientale Poppy. Gorgeous blossoms, spring to late summer. (h-P 40 in.) **25c**

Poppy, Single Pierrot. *Papaver*.
Striking deep scarlet flowers with black patch on each petal. Low tufted plants. Lively addition to rock garden or border. Sow seed early. **A Ferry-Morse Introduction.** (h-A 18 in.) **15c**

Portulaca, Double Mixed. Moss Rose; Sun Plant.
Superb blend of gay colors. High percentage of doubles and semi-doubles. (h-A 6 in.) **20c**

Portulaca, Single Mixed. Moss Rose; Sun Plant.
Gay colors. Useful ground cover in dry sunny spots; at home in rock garden. (h-A 6 in.) **15c**

Primrose, Showy Evening. *Oenothera lamareckiana*.
Brilliant yellow. Interesting twilight bloomer. (h-B 2½ ft.) **15c**

Primula malacoides, New Baby. Baby Primrose.
Deep rosy lilac. Solid flowers. An improved variety. (t-P 16 in.) **50c**

Primula veris Mixed. *Primula polyanthus*; Bunch Primrose.
Shades of lavender, red, maroon, yellow, white. Clusters of flowers on wiry stems. Rock garden or low border. (h-P 6 in.) **50c**

Ranunculus, Morse's Mammoth Double Mixed. Buttercup.
Yellow, orange, and red tones. Compact plants. Large double and semi-double flowers. Very attractive in hardy border in early summer. (h-P 10 in.) **25c**

Rudbeckia bicolor superba. Cone Flower.
Cone shaped brown centers; golden petals, velvety brown spots at base. Excellent as cut flower, or in clumps in border. (h-A 2 ft.) **15c**

Salpiglossis, Large Flowered Mixed. Painted Tongue.
Large lily-like flowers on long wiry stems rising from low base of leaves. (h-A 2½ ft.) **10c**

Salvia, Bonfire. Flowering Sage; Scarlet Sage.
Bright red. Especially pretty with dark green or white background. (t-P used as annual 18 in.) **25c**

Salvia farinacea, Blue Bedder. Flowering Sage.
Pale, cloudy blue, tubular flowers on tall slender spikes. (hh-P 3 ft.) **50c**

Salvia patens. Flowering Sage.
One of finest indigo blue flowers. Long flower spikes. Plants bushy. Attractive in border. (t-P 18 in.) **50c**

Salvia splendens. Scarlet Sage.
Scarlet. Large flowered strain of this vigorous old favorite. (t-P 2 ft.) **50c**

Scabiosa caucasica. Pincushion Flower.
Lavender blue. Attractive flowers on long stems. Blooms through the summer. (h-P 2 ft.) **50c**

Scabiosa columbaria. Pincushion Flower.
Attractive lavender. Plants more dwarf and spreading than *Caucasica* type. (h-P 18 in.) **50c**

Scabiosa, Dwarf Heavenly Blue. Pincushion Flower.
All-America Award. Clear lavender blue. Dwarf bushy plants. For low borders. (h-A 18 in.) **15c**



Sweet William, Single (See page 32).

Scabiosa, Giant Annual. Pincushion Flower.
Large double blossoms about 2 in. across. Rose, ox-ford blue and mixed. (h-A 2½ ft.)
Each: 15c; Mixed: 10c

Scarlet Flax. *Linum grandiflorum rubrum*.
Bright glossy red. Graceful in clumps in the border. Excellent rock garden plant. (h-A 18 in.) **10c**

Scarlet Runner Bean. *Phaseolus coccineus*.
Bright red, pea-shaped flowers. Splendid ornamental climber which gives good shade. Beans good for table use. (h-A 10 ft.) **15c**

Schizanthus, Dr. Badger's Mixed. Poor Man's Orchid.
Flowers like tiny butterflies in pastel shades with dainty markings. A beautiful collection. (h-A 18 in.) **25c**

Sensitive Plant. *Mimosa pudica*.
Leaves droop and fold when touched. Interesting in outdoor summer garden or as pot plant. Small pink flowers. (h-A 12 in.) **15c**



Salpiglossis is graceful, and the colors and markings of the flowers artistic.

with an effective flower display

Shasta Daisy, Alaska. *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum hybridum maximum.*

White. Flowers extra large with yellow centers. Somewhat later in blooming than regular strain. Splendid where season is long. (h-P 2 ft.) **15c**

Snapdragon, Compact Bedding (Rust Resistant). *Antirrhinum nanum.*

Rich golden bronze, flushed rose (BRONZE); delicate rose (LIGHT SALMON PINK). Plants dwarf and compact. Free blooming. **A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** (h-A 18 in.) **Each: 25c**

Snapdragon, Giant Bedding, (Rust-Resistant). *Antirrhinum majus.*

Bright, deep rose (CHERRY ROSE); Crimson (PADRE); Pink (ROSALIE); White (SHASTA); Yellow (YELLOW JACKET); and Mixed. Strong growing. Our own special strains bred to resist rust. (h-A 2 ft.) **Separate colors, Each: 25c**

Mixed: 15c

Snapdragon, Tall Giant Flowered Mixed. "The Naramek Strain." *Antirrhinum maximum.*

Huge flowers, sturdy, thick spikes. Wide range of colors include gorgeous selections of two tones or "art shades." Excellent for achieving novel color effects in arrangements. **A Ferry-Morse Introduction.** (h-A 2½ ft.) **25c**

Snapdragon, Tall Maximum (Rust-Resistant). *Antirrhinum maximum.*

Copper (COPPER QUEEN); Crimson (CRIMSON KING); Rose Pink (PARADISE ROSE); White (ALASKA); Yellow (YELLOW GIANT); and Mixed. Huge spikes. Requires staking. Our own strains. (h-A 3 ft.) **Each: 25c**

Snapdragon, Tetra Superfine Mixed. *Antirrhinum maximum.*

Giant ruffled flowers. Husky plants. Wide range of colors. Excellent for cutting and in the border. (h-A 3 ft.) **25c**

Snow-on-the-mountain. *Euphorbia variegata.*

Foliage bright green and silvery-white. Adds interest and contrast to flower border. (h-A 2 ft.) **15c**

Statice sinuata Mixed. Sea Lavender.

Stiff stalks bear dense groups of blossoms in graduated rows. Dainty winter bouquets. (h-A 2 ft.) **15c**



Snapdragon—Tall Gt. Flowered Mixed, The Naramek Strain, A Ferry-Morse Introduction, features gorgeous two tones or "Art Shades."

Stock, Beauty of Nice. *Matthiola incana.*

Crimson; Purple; and Mixed. Follows Ten Weeks class in season of bloom. Plants pyramidal. (h-A 16 to 18 in.) **Separate colors, Each: 15c; Mixed: 10c**

Stock, Early Beauty of Nice Carmine Rose. *Matthiola incana.*

A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction. Weeks earlier than regular Beauty of Nice. Sure to bloom. New, attractive color. (h-A 18 in.) **15c**

Stock, Double Dwarf Ten Weeks. *Matthiola incana.*

Mixed. Excellent for edgings or low beds. (h-A 12 in.) **Each: 15c**



Giant Imperial Stock seed field at a Ferry-Morse ranch.

Stock, Early Branching Mixed. *Matthiola incana.*

Thrives everywhere but will be enthusiastically welcomed by Northern gardeners as it flowers in the cooler areas where other varieties require special handling. Mixture contains a complete range of Stock colors. **A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** (h-A 1½ ft.) **15c**

Stock, Giant Imperial. *Matthiola incana.*

Outstanding strains for cutting. Antique Copper; Chamois; Crimson; Dark Purple (ELK'S PRIDE); Lavender; Mauve; Rose Pink; White (SANTA MARIA); Yellow (GOLDEN BALL); and Mixed. Long stems. Large flowers. (h-A 2 ft.) **Each: 15c**

Stock, Giant Winter, Mixed. Brompton Stock; *Matthiola incana.*

Huge spikes. Late blooming. Use in open only in mild climates. (hh-B 2 ft.) **50c**

Stokesia cyanea. Perennial Cornflower.

Beautiful light blue flowers, about 3 inches across, resembling single cornflower or single Aster. Long, firm stems ideal for cutting. (h-P 1½ ft.) **50c**

Strawflower, Mixed. *Helichrysum.*

Brilliant and soft colors of Helichrysum. - Double pompon flowers. Best of all Everlastings for winter bouquets. (h-A 2½ ft.) **15c**

Sunflower, Double Sun Gold. *Helianthus.*

Quilled petals in solid hemisphere of bright yellow. Tall background flower. (h-A 6 ft.) **20c**

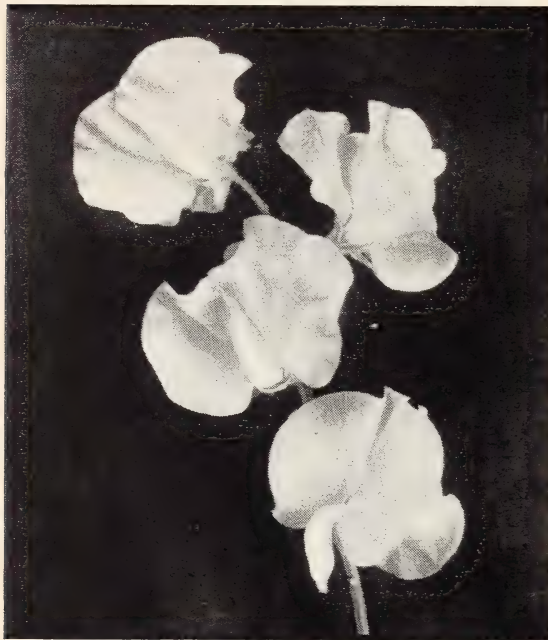
Sunflower, Red and Gold. *Helianthus.*

Petals crimson and yellow; center deep red. Useful background flower. (h-A 5 ft.) **20c**

Monarchs of the Summer

Sweet Peas, Cuthbertson. *Lathyrus*

A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction. Insist on the originator's strain of Cuthbertson Sweet Peas. Large, abundant, fragrant flowers. Long Stems. Vigorous vine growth, causing them to succeed where other Sweet Peas fail because of summer heat. Turn to page 20 for a complete list of color varieties in lovely shades and tints. (h-A 3 ft. or more) **Each: 15c**



The most outstanding development in the modern world of flowers—Ferry-Morse's Cuthbertson Sweet Peas.

Sweet Peas, Early Flowering Spencer. *Lathyrus*.

Separate colors: Blue; Cream-pink; Lavender; Rose-pink; Scarlet; White; and Mixed. For winter bloom in California and the South plant in fall; for early summer bloom where summers are hot plant in very early spring. (h-A 3 ft. or more) **Each: 15c**

Sweet Pea, Perennial. *Lathyrus latifolius*.

See Perennial Sweet Pea, page 28

Sweet William, Double Dwarf Mixed. *Dianthus barbatus*.

Abundant blossoms of very bright shades on compact low-growing plants. Attractive for bedding or edging. (h-B 6 to 8 in.) **20c**

Sweet William, Double Mixed. *Dianthus barbatus*.

Dainty shades. Not so showy, but longer in flower than the Single type. (h-B 2 ft.) **15c**

Sweet William, Single. *Dianthus barbatus*.

Salmon Pink (PINK BEAUTY); Bright Scarlet (SCARLET BEAUTY); and Mixed. Fine rounded clusters, 3 or 4 in. across. Especially good to follow tulips. (h-B 2 ft.) **Each: 15c**

SWEET PEAS CUTHBERTSON. . . . Six lovely shades in one big package include: EVELYN (salmon cream pink), FRANK G. (lavender), JANET (white, black seeded), JIMMY (deep scarlet), RUTH (deep rose pink) and TOMMY (blue) **75c**

SWEET PEAS, EARLY FLOWERING. . . . Huge waved flowers. Bright colors. For winter bloom in California and the south; for early summer bloom where summers are hot. Package containing 6 packets. . . . **75c**

Sweet Wivelsfield. *Dianthus*.

Red and pink. Similar to Sweet William but plants are smaller. Fragrant. For edging or for cutting. (h-A 15 in.) **15c**

Tagetes signata pumila. Single Dwarf Marigold; Gnome.

Small, golden yellow flowers on bushy plants. Ideal for edging. (h-A 10 in.) **25c**

Texas Blue Bonnet. *Lupin texensis*.

Rich deep blue; heart-shaped rose-pink eye. Prefers cool weather. Good in dry locations. (h-A 12 in.) **10c**

Thermopsis caroliniana. False Lupin.

Long spikes of golden yellow blossoms resembling Lupin. (h-P 2½ ft.) **25c**

Thunbergia alata, Mixed. Black Eyed Susan.

Blossoms white through buff to deep orange with solid black center. Twines or climbs. Use as annual for window box, ground cover in sun, or to overhang bank. (t-P 4 ft.) **15c**

Tithonia speciosa. Mexican Sunflower.

Vivid orange-scarlet flowers; odd-shaped leaves. Annual in North; perennial in mild climates. Early flowering strain. (t-P 6 ft.) **15c**

Tithonia Torch. Mexican Sunflower.

Single flowers, 3-4 in., are fiery orange-scarlet with golden center discs. Long stems. Eye appealing background plant for the garden. Makes striking arrangements and good for cutting. All-America award winner. (t-P 4 ft.) **15c**

Verbena. *Verbena hybrida*; *Verbena gigantea*.

Scarlet (SPECTRUM RED); Fine Mixed (superb blend). Good-sized blossoms. Rock gardens, low borders, window boxes. (t-P 8 in.) **Each: 15c**

Verbena Mammoth. *Verbena gigantea*.

Separate colors: Blue with white eye; Pink (LUMINOSA) and White. Large flowering strain with fine rounded blossom clusters. (t-P used as annual 8 in.) **Each: 25c**

Vinca rosea. Periwinkle.

Rose; White; and Mixed. Splendid for bedding and borders. Foliage free from insects. (t-P used as annual 15 in.) **Separate colors, Each: 25c; Mixed: 15c**

Viola cornuta. Tufted Pansy.

Deep violet blue (JERSEY GEM); Light blue (BLUE PERFECTION); Yellow; and Mixed. One of the best edging plants for border or rock garden. (h-P 6 in.) **Separate colors, Each: 50c; Mixed: 15c**

Viola, Blue Elf. *Viola cornuta bicolor*; Johnny-jump-up.

Small blossoms with upper petals deep violet-blue, lower petals lighter, gold eye, black markings. **A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** Ideal for rock gardens, window boxes, edgings in semi-shade. Best treated as annual. (h-P 9 in.) **25c**

Viola, Helen Mount. *Viola cornuta bicolor*; Johnny-jump-up.

Gold and purple. Dwarf plants covered with tiny blossoms. Our own growing. (h-P 6 in.) **25c**

Viola, Large Flowered Mixed. *Viola cornuta*.

Ruby, bronze, blue, golden yellow and many unusual shades. Special formula blend of choice large flowered Violas. (h-P 6 in.) **50c**

Viola, Scottish Yellow. *Viola cornuta*.

Clear golden yellow flowers up to 2 inches across. Larger flowers than most Violas. **A Ferry-Morse Introduction and Development.** (h-P 6 in.) **50c**

Virginian Stock. *Malcomia*.

Red and white. Rock garden, bedding, edging. (h-A 6 in.) **10c**

Wild Garden Mixture. Old Fashioned Garden Flowers.

Splendid mixture of kinds and colors for interesting border planting. (h-A 6 to 24 in.) **15c**

Garden — Ferry's Zinnias



Large Flowered Zinnias.

Zinnia, Giants of California. Youth-and-Old-Age.
Bright pink (BRIGHTNESS); Bright Rose (CHERRY QUEEN); Canary Yellow (DAFFODIL); Rich Yellow (GOLDEN QUEEN); Lavender (LAVENDER GEM); Soft Pink (MISS WILLMOTT); Orange (ORANGE KING); White (PURITY); Soft Rose (ROSE QUEEN); Scarlet (SCARLET GEM); Purple (VIOLET QUEEN). Our own improved strains. (h-A 2½ ft.) **Each: 15c**

Zinnia, Giant Dahlia Flowered. Youth-and-Old-Age.
Crimson (CRIMSON MONARCH); Golden Yellow (GOLDEN DAWN); Lavender (DREAM); Light Orange (GOLDEN CENTURY); Light Rose (EXQUISITE); Light Yellow (CANARY BIRD); Orange and Gold (ORIOLE); Purple (PURPLE PRINCE); Rich Purple (ROYAL PURPLE); Scarlet (SCARLET FLAME); White (POLAR BEAR). Our own improved strains. (h-A 2½ ft.) **Each: 15c**

Zinnia, Giant Double Mixed. Youth-and-Old-Age.
A blend of some of the best colors of Giants of California and Giant Dahlia Flowered. (h-A 2½ ft.) **10c**

Zinnia, Double Elegans, Mixed. Cut-and-come again.
Flowers about 2½ in. diameter. Dome shaped with petals overlapped. (h-A 2 ft.) **15c**

Zinnia, Double Fantasy Mixed. Youth-and-Old-Age.
Red, rose, orange, yellow. Delightful novelty with flowers about 2½ inches across and petals curled and twisted. (h-A 2 ft.) **15c**

Zinnia, Cupid Tiny Tim. Improved Red Riding Hood.
Gay scarlet. Compact plants and small flowers. An edging gem and a fine cut flower. (h-A 12 in.) **15c**

BORDER AND WINDOW BOX COLLECTION.
Petunia (two shades), Verbena Fine Mixed, Harmony Marigold, Golden Gleam Nasturtium, Blue Bedder Ageratum. Enough seed for a generous border and several window boxes. Package containing 6 packets. **75c**

Zinnia, Lilliput or Pompon. Youth-and-Old-Age.
Canary Yellow; Crimson; Flesh; Golden Gem; Lilac Gem; Valencia Orange; Purple Gem; Rosebud; Salmon Gem; Scarlet; White; and Mixed. Charming for low borders and cutting. (h-A 16 in.) **Each: 15c**

Zinnia, Mexicana Mixed. Mexican Zinnia.
Yellow, orange, mahogany. Exquisite colors and form. Some single, some double. (h-A 12 in.) **15c**

Zinnia, Persian Carpet. Mexican Zinnia.
Bushy plants are covered with masses of double and semi-double, 2 inch flowers in rich amber shades of bronze, buff, orange and maroon. Good for mass plantings, borders and novel arrangements. All-America Winner—1952. (h-A 14–16 in.) **25c**

Zinnia, Navajo Mixed. Gaillardia Flowered.
Medium sized, double flowers. Odd markings and brilliant hues, resembling an Indian rug. (h-A 18 in.) **15c**

Zinnia, Peppermint Stick. Displays petals attractively striped in various color combinations including red and white, red and yellow, pink and white, orange and white, purple and white. Medium-sized flowers produced in profusion till frost. (h-A 1½ ft.) **15c**

Zinnia, All-Giant Indian Summer Mixture. Youth-and-Old-Age.
Crimson, flame-scarlet, cherry, golden-yellow, and burnished copper. Superb cut flowers. Blended for those who like bright colors. (h-A 2½ ft.) **15c**

Zinnia, All-Giant Pastel Mixture. Youth-and-Old-Age.
Pink, lavender, soft yellow, and white. Superb cutting flowers blended for those who prefer soft colors. (h-A 2½ ft.) **15c**

Zinnia, Super Crown o'Gold Pastel Tints. Youth-and-Old-Age.
Blend of soft, pretty colors. Huge, double blossoms. Each petal overlaid at base with deep golden yellow. Fine for cutting. (h-A 2½ ft.) **15c**

ZINNIAS, GIANT FLOWERED. Colors selected for brilliance and harmony. Our own superb, fully double strains. Package containing 6 packets. **75c**



Lilliput or Pompon Zinnias.

Herbs for flavor and fragrance!

If any Herb varieties listed below cannot be found in your Dealer's Display, he will order them for you.

Anise. *Pimpinella anisum.*

Seeds used for flavoring bread, cake, cookies, and candy. (h-A 14 in.) **15c**

Balm. *Melissa officinalis.*

Leaves have a lemony, minty fragrance and give a fine flavor to fruit drinks. (h-P 1½ ft.) **15c**

Basil, Sweet. *Ocimum basilicum.*

Spicy, flower-like tasting leaves, delicious in green salads, tomato and cheese dishes and soups. (h-A 1 ft.) **15c**

Borage. *Borago officinalis.*

Leaves and flowers used in cold drinks and to garnish salads. (h-A 12 to 18 in.) **15c**

Caraway. *Carum carui.*

Seeds used for flavoring cake, cookies, bread, cheese, baked apples. (h-B 1 to 2 ft.) **15c**

Chervil. *Anthriscus cerefolium.*

Leaves used like parsley for flavoring and garnishing. (h-A 10 in.) **15c**

Chives (See page 39.)

Coriander. *Coriandrum sativum.*

Seeds used in candy and to disguise taste of medicine. (h-A 2½ ft.) **15c**

Dill, Mammoth. *Anethum graveolens.*

Seeds and leaves famous for use in dill pickles. (h-A 2 to 3 ft.) **10c**

Fennel, Sweet. *Foeniculum officinale.*

Fresh tender stems eaten raw like celery or in salads; seeds flavor candy and medicines. (h-B 2 to 4 ft.) **15c**

Horehound. *Marrubium vulgare.*

Leaves and juice of flowering tops flavor cough sirups and candies. (h-P 1 to 3 ft.) **15c**

Hyssop. *Hyssopus officinalis.*

Often planted near bee hives to give fine taste to honey. (h-P 1½ ft.) **15c**

Lavender. *Lavandula spica.*

Dried flowers used to scent linens. (h-P 2 ft.) **15c**

Marjoram, Sweet. *Origanum marjorana.*

Young tender leaves good in salads and to flavor soups. Makes a pretty pot plant. (t-P used as annual 2 ft.) **15c**

Parsley. *Petroselinum sativum.*

Leaves add distinctive seasoning to many dishes cooked and uncooked. (See page 44 for varieties.) (h-B 10 in.)

Rosemary. *Rosmarinus officinalis.*

Fragrant odor and warm, pungent taste make this an acceptable seasoning for meats and soups. (t-P used as annual 2 to 4 ft.) **15c**

Rue. *Ruta graveolens.*

Bitter herb, to be used sparingly for seasoning. (h-P 16 in. to 2 ft.) **15c**

Saffron. *Carthamus tinctorius.*

The yellow, thistle-like flowers picked while in full bloom are used for coloring and flavoring. (h-A 1 to 3 ft.) **15c**

Sage, Broad Leaf. *Salvia officinalis.*

Gray-leaved plant with blue flowers. A great favorite in meat and poultry dressings. (h-P 14 to 16 in.) **15c**

Savory, Summer. *Satureia hortensis.*

Leaves and flowering tops popular in dressings, boiled with peas and snap beans, used with other herbs in salads and as flavoring for many meat dishes. (h-A 8 to 10 in.) **15c**

Thyme. *Thymus vulgaris.*

Sharp, aromatic flavor good in combination with other herbs in salads, sandwiches, etc. (h-P 8 to 10 in.) **15c**

Wormwood. *Artemisia absinthium.*

Next to rue, the bitterest of all herbs. Chiefly used in medicines. (h-P 3 to 5 ft.) **15c**

Ferry-Morse lawn grass seed for many uses . . .

ASTORIA BENT (*Agrostis tenuis* var. *Astorianae*).

Spreads from underground rootstalks. Thrives best on heavier soils and requires a good fertility level.

CHEWING'S FESCUE (*Festuca rubra fallax*). Valuable because of ability to thrive on light sandy soils and in shady locations. Very fine blades.

CREeping RED FESCUE (*Festuca rubra*). A hardy, root spreading grass that resists trampling, thus used extensively in mixtures for playgrounds and golf courses. Does well in sun or shade. A newer selection, ILLAHEE, also available.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS (*Poa pratensis*). The basis of general lawn grass mixtures. Permanent. Fine-leaved. Starts early in spring. Forms close turf.

MERION BLUE GRASS (*Poa pratensis*). A recent blue grass development that withstands drouth and displays nicely throughout the hot summer months. Rapid spreader. Disease resistant.

***PERENNIAL RYE GRASS** (*Lolium perenne*). Valuable for producing a green lawn quickly. Much used in mild climates.

***RED TOP (Fancy)** (*Agrostis alba*). Generally used with Blue Grass. At its best in late summer when Blue Grass is past its prime.

ROUGH STALKED MEADOW (*Poa trivialis*). An excellent grass for shady locations. Needs moist soil.

SEASIDE BENT (*Agrostis maritima*). Stolonerous. Provides mat-like, smooth, uniform turf. Much used for golf courses.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER. Valuable addition to other lawn grasses because of quick growth and creeping habit.

LAWN GRASS MIXTURES

FINE MIXED LAWN GRASS. A high quality blend which produces attractive permanent lawns under a wide range of conditions.

EXTRA FINE MIXED LAWN GRASS. A blend of the finest-leaved lawn grasses. No higher quality obtainable anywhere.

SHADY LAWN MIXED. Excellent selection of fine grasses which thrive in shade of trees or buildings. Also excellent for sandy soil in sun or shade.

SUBURBAN MIXED. A mixture of quick growing grasses which produces a permanent turf. Replaces our Detroit Mixed.

Specially Adapted to West Coast (Below)

EXPOSITION PARK MIXTURE. A blend of the best lawn grasses carefully prepared for Southern California or similar climatic conditions. Forms a fine, smooth, closely matted turf needing only moderate watering.

MORSE'S CALIFORNIA LAWN MIXTURE. (No white clover or rye grass.) Contains only finest-leaved grasses to make a good perennially green turf. For general use.

MORSE'S GOLDEN GATE PARK LAWN MIXTURE. Contains most hardy and resistant grasses to endure much trampling. Includes very little white clover.

PLAYGROUND LAWN MIXTURE. For areas that get especially hard usage.

PROFESSIONAL LAWN MIXTURE. For use by those who want only the best in lawns. Cannot be surpassed in color, texture, and durability. Provides perennial beauty.

*Indicates varieties generally planted with other grasses as a nurse crop.

We warrant to the extent of the purchase price that seeds we sell are as described on the container, within recognized tolerances. We give no other or further warranty, express or implied.

Ferry-Morse Seed Co.

Ferry's Vegetable Seeds

for better home gardens

KEY TO SYMBOLS AND LISTINGS

Names: Vegetable kinds in heavy type, capital letters; varieties in heavy type, capital and small letters — and listed alphabetically.

Descriptions: Follow vegetable names in all listings.

Prices: All prices listed are cost per packet or carton.

Quick Freezing: * Denotes variety is suitable for quick freezing.

Days to Table Size: The number in parentheses after description denotes days to table size. "Days to table size" means approximate length of time from date of planting to time when ready to eat. Where seeds are started indoors or in hot beds, length of time starts with the date plants are set in open ground.

ARTICHOKE

Green Globe. Deep green, globe-shaped flower heads. Does best in mild climates. Fleshly bud scales are the part eaten. (2 yrs.) **15c**

ASPARAGUS

***Mary Washington (Rust Resistant).** Large, firm, green shoots. Very fine flavor. Rust resistant strain. (2 yrs.) **15c**

BEANS, BUSH WAX POD

***Pencil Pod Wax.** Pods bright yellow, round, fleshy, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 in. long. Brittle. Tender. Desirable for home garden as well as for market. (55) **20c**

***Round Pod Kidney Wax (Brittle Wax).** Waxy light yellow pods, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 in. long. Desirable for home garden as well as canning. (58) **20c**

Sure Crop Wax. Long, flat, meaty pods, 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Large sturdy plants. Very popular. (53) **20c**

Top Notch Golden Wax. Pods attractive, clear golden yellow, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Flat-oval. Fleshly. Brittle. (52) **20c**

BEANS, BUSH GREEN POD

***Bountiful.** Abundant, straight, broad pods 6 to 7 in. long. Popular early flat-podded green bean. (48) **20c**

Broad Improved Long Pod (Fava Bean, Horse Bean). Plants very large and erect. Pods glossy green, broad and very thick. Desirable for green shells. (150) **20c**

Dwarf Horticultural. Pods 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, wide and flat at snap stage, becoming almost round at green shell stage. Desirable for green shell and snaps. (53) **20c**

Ferry's Plentiful. Outstanding variety. A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction. All-America Award. Very productive. Long straight flat pods. Excellent quality and flavor. (49) **20c**

Full Measure. Round, fleshy, brittle pods 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Very satisfactory main crop variety. (52) **20c**

***Giant Stringless Green Pod.** Pods 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; round, fleshy, brittle. Good yielder. Fine for canning as well as for the table. (53) **20c**



A small home garden in the early stages. A border of flowers adds to its attractiveness.

Varieties in the Ferry Display



Beans, Tendergreen—excellent early variety for home gardens.

BEANS, BUSH GREEN POD (Cont'd)

Stringless Black Valentine. Improved form of old Black Valentine. Oval, light green pods. (53) **20c**

***Stringless Green Pod (Landreth's).** Round pods $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, fleshy and tender. Unusually fine flavor. (50) **20c**

Stringless Red Valentine. Fleshy pods $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 in. long. Entirely stringless strain of the old dependable Red Valentine. (53) **20c**

Stringless Refugee. Pods very uniform, 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Young pods particularly valuable for canning and pickling whole. (70) **20c**

Sulphur. Round pods 5 in. long, stringless and fibrelless when very young; slightly fibrous when full grown. Used as snap bean especially in the South. (55) **20c**

***Tendergreen.** Fleshy round pods about 7 in. long. Medium green. Its tender and delicious pods make it a garden favorite. (52) **20c**

Tennessee Green Pod. Pods 6 to 7 in. long, flat, broad; stringless in snap stage. Splendid quality. A Ferry-Morse Introduction. (50) **20c**

Top Crop. Produces an abundance of medium-green, stringless pods. Mosaic resistant. All-America winner. (52) **20c**

Wade. Mosaic resistant. High bush. Prolific yielder of long, smooth, dark-green stringless pods. Thrives in the South as well as in the North. All-America winner, 1952. (55) **20c**

White Half Runner. Round fleshy pods about 4 in. long. Bushy vine with short runners. Pods of good quality when young; dry beans good for baking. Unusual flavor. (60) **20c**

BEANS, FOR DRY USE

White Navy or Michelite. Plants large with tendency to form runners. Hardy. Prolific. Beans ripen uniformly. The common white bean of commerce. (95) **20c**

Dark Red Kidney. Seeds kidney shaped. Rich deep red. Standard commercial variety. (100) **20c**

BEANS, POLE WAX POD

Kentucky Wonder Wax. Pods thick and wide. Good climber. Heavily productive. (67) **20c**

BEANS, POLE GREEN POD

***Blue Lake.** Same as White Creaseback. (65) **20c**

***Burger's Green Pod Stringless.** Same as White Seeded Kentucky Wonder. (63) **20c**

Improved Missouri Wonder. Seeds medium size, flattened, kidney shaped. Unsurpassed as green shell beans. (66) **20c**

BEANS, POLE GREEN POD (Cont'd)

***Kentucky Wonder, Rust Resistant (Brown Seeded).** Slender, dark green pods often 10 in. long hang in clusters. Best quality green pole bean. Considerable resistance to bean rust. A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction. (65) **20c**

Lazy Wife. Good climber. Heavily productive. Pods medium green, 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, fleshy. Excellent for snaps, green shell, and dry shell use. (74) **20c**

London Horticultural. Pods 6 in. long, straight, thick, green splashed with crimson. Excellent for green shells. (70) **20c**

McCaslan Pole. Pods 8 in. long, medium green, slightly flattened, fleshy, of good quality. White seeds. Fine for snaps and dry shell use. (65) **20c**

***Morse's Pole No. 191.** Definite resistance to rust. Dark green pods 7 to 9 in. long. White seeds. Strongly recommended for sections where rust is prevalent. A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction. (63) **20c**

Oregon Giant. Pods 8 in. long and $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide. Used principally in northern section of Pacific Coast. (70) **20c**

Scotia or Striped Creaseback. Abundant light green round pods about 6 in. long, fine grained, tender. Fine to grow among rows of corn. (72) **20c**

***White Creaseback (Blue Lake).** Tender, fleshy pods about $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; dry beans clear white. Green beans fine for snaps and canning; dry beans for baking. (65) **20c**

***White Seeded Kentucky Wonder (Burger's Green Pod Stringless).** Long, dark green pods for snaps; seeds good for baking. Grown principally in Southern California. (63) **20c**

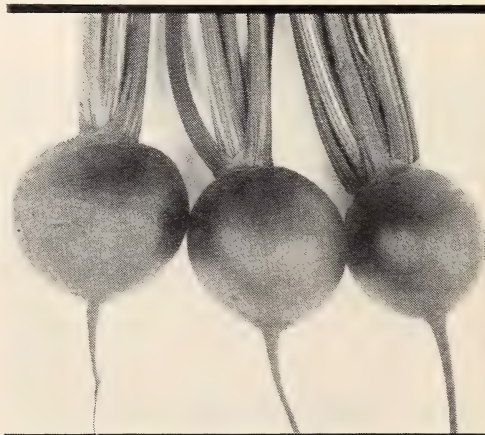
BEANS, DWARF LIMA

***Burpee's Improved Bush.** Plants large, heavily productive. Four large, thick beans to a pod. (75) **20c**

Dwarf Large White. Pods $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; 3 to 4 large, thick beans; dry beans white, flat. Standard large-seeded lima. (78) **20c**

***Fordhook Bush (Potato Lima).** Pods 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Three to four seeds. Dry beans white, very plump. The finest quality lima bean. (75) **20c**

***Fordhook No. 242.** Large thick beans, 3 or 4 to the pod. Easy to shell. Finest flavor. Developed by U. S. Department of Agriculture. All-America Award. (76) **20c**



Beet, Detroit Dark Red—No better variety has ever been developed.

are selected for your locality



Broccoli, Green Sprouting—among the first on the list in healthful vitamins.

BEANS, DWARF LIMA (Cont'd)

- ***Henderson's Bush (Baby Lima).** Pods small; 3 to 4 small flat seeds; dry beans white. Popular in North because of earliness. Excellent quality. (65) **20c**
- Jackson Wonder Bush.** Pods medium size. Four to five fairly thick, large beans. Dry beans marked brownish-red. Popular in South. (66) **20c**
- ***Thoroughgreen.** Similar to Henderson's Bush but seed coat and seed interior greenish. Attractive for canning. (65) **20c**

BEANS, POLE LIMA

- ***Challenger or Fordhook Pole.** Extremely heavy producer. Plants 10 to 15 ft. tall. Pods 5 to 6 in. long. Contain 4 to 6 large thick green beans. (92) **20c**
- Florida Butter, Speckled.** Pods in clusters. Beans buff, spotted reddish brown. Popular and dependable in South. (85) **20c**
- ***King of the Garden.** Pods large, about 6 in. long. Four to five large, thick, white seeds. Improved form of Large White Lima. (90) **20c**
- Large Speckled or Christmas.** Broad flat pods contain large flat beans of creamy green with deep red or maroon markings. Needs long growing season. (90) **20c**
- Small White (Carolina or Sieva).** Pods 3½ in. long; 3 to 4 small seeds of splendid quality. Known as Pole Butter Bean of the South. (78) **20c**

BEET, TABLE

- Crosby's Egyptian.** Interior purplish with slight light zoning. Round, flattened. Excellent for early beets and greens. Famous for sweetness. (58) **15c**
- Detroit Dark Red.** Deep rich red; globe-shaped. Very little zoning. Tender and delicious. Best all-purpose beet; the standard of excellence in table beets. **A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** (60) **15c**
- Early Blood Turnip.** Flesh bright red. Tops somewhat coarse. Quick-grower which many gardeners like. (60) **15c**
- Early Wonder.** Flattened globe shape. Deep purplish-red, zoned lighter. Good home garden beet. (58) **15c**
- Green Top Bunching.** Early and attractive. Foliage keeps fresh color well into fall. Roots almost round. Interior color bright blood red. **A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** (58) **15c**
- Long Dark Blood (Above Ground).** Long slender roots of dark purplish-red. Best table beet for field culture. Splendid keeper. (90) **15c**
- Perfect Detroit.** A fine strain of Detroit Dark Red with longer bright green tops. (62) **15c**

BEET, TABLE (Cont'd)

- Tall Top Early Wonder.** Early beet of Crosby type with specially large tops. Suitable both for root use and for greens. (60) **15c**

BROCCOLI

Cauliflower type. (See Cauliflower, Winter.)

- ***De Cicco.** Plants medium tall, light green. Produce a high percentage of side shoots. Very early and of excellent quality. (60) **15c**
- ***Green Sprouting.** Plants 3 to 4 ft. tall. Many sprouts about 5 in. long end in heads of deep green buds. Use in bud stage. Cook only 15 to 20 minutes. (70) **15c**
- Rapa (Italian Turnip).** Leaves and small heads make excellent greens. Cut just before heads start to bloom. Sow seed very early in spring. Quick growing. (60) **15c**

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

- ***Long Island Improved.** Plants about 20 in. tall. Many firm little heads an inch or two in diameter. Very satisfactory for home gardens for fall and early winter use. (90) **15c**

CABBAGE, FIRST EARLY

- Charleston or Large Wakefield.** Large pointed heads. One of the best for Southern home gardens. (71) **10c**
- Copenhagen Market.** Uniformly round heads. Interior white, very solid. Plants compact for setting close together in garden. (66) **10c**
- Early Jersey Wakefield.** Pointed heads, small and firm. Earliest pointed variety. Plants compact for small garden planting. (62) **10c**
- Jersey Queen.** Yellows Resistant Early Jersey Wakefield. (62) **10c**
- Resistant Detroit.** Yellows Resistant. Uniform round heads. **A Ferry-Morse Introduction.** (68) **10c**
- Resistant Golden Acre.** Similar to Copenhagen Market, but heads are smaller. Earliest round headed cabbage. (63) **10c**

CABBAGE, MEDIUM EARLY

- All Head Early.** Firm flat heads, weighing 6 to 7 lbs. Especially good for kraut. (77) **10c**
- All Head Select.** Yellows Resistant All Head Early. (77) **10c**
- Bonanza.** Medium early. Round, very hard heads which can be used when small or allowed to stand and become large. The hardest headed and shortest cored variety we know of. **A Ferry-Morse Introduction and Development.** (75) **10c**



Cabbage, Early Jersey Wakefield—ideally suited to home garden planting because of compactness.



Many outstanding vegetable varieties



Two of the many outstanding vegetable varieties of Ferry-Morse development . . . on the left, Red Cored Chantenay Carrot; on the right, Straight-8 Cucumber.

CABBAGE, MEDIUM EARLY (Cont'd)

- Ferry's Round Dutch.** Heads about 6 in. in diameter, round and firm. Very good second-early cabbage. A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction. (71) 10c
- Globe.** Yellows Resistant Strain Glory of Enkhuizen type. (80) 10c
- Glory of Enkhuizen (Yellows resistant).** Large, round, firm heads. Good main crop selection for home garden. Fine for kraut. (76) 10c
- Marion Market.** Yellows Resistant strain of Copenhagen Market. Produces normal crop on infected soils where non-resistant strains fail. (72) 10c
- Midseason Market.** Large round head. Splendid variety to follow one of the First Earlys. A Ferry-Morse Introduction. (76) 10c
- Round Red Dutch (Early).** Deep red, round, solid heads weighing 3 to 5 lbs. (80) 10c
- Slow Bolting Flat Dutch.** Popular on the Pacific Coast. Heads will stand a long time after maturity without bolting to seed. A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction. (90) 10c
- Stein's Flat Dutch.** Heads large and flat but deep and firm. (95) 10c
- Succession.** Large, flat, deep heads. Very dependable for late summer and fall use. (84) 10c
- Wisconsin All Seasons (Yellows Resistant).** Large flattened head. Excellent quality. Especially valuable in localities infected with cabbage yellows. (90) 10c

CABBAGE, LATE

- Danish Ballhead.** Large flattened globe-shaped heads. Very firm and solid. One of best late cabbages. (100) 10c
- Ferry's Hollander.** Medium sized round heads. Firm and solid. Wonderful quality. Best variety for home gardeners to plant for winter storage. A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction. (105) 10c
- Ferry's Premium Late Flat Dutch.** Large, flat, deep, firm heads. Reliable keeper. Much used for kraut. A Ferry-Morse Introduction. (100) 10c
- Mammoth Rock Red.** Large head. Appetizing color. Tender. Good flavor. Fine for pickling and salads. A Ferry-Morse Introduction. (90) 10c
- Oakview Ballhead.** A larger, heavier head than Ferry's Hollander; otherwise similar. A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction. (110) 10c
- Penn State Ballhead.** Attractive, flattened, globe-shaped heads. Excellent for winter storage. Fine for kraut. (100) 10c

CABBAGE, LATE (Cont'd)

- Savoy, Chieftain.** Flattened globe-shaped. Crumpled leaves. Outstanding quality. A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction. All-America Award. (88) 10c
- Wisconsin Hollander.** Yellows Resistant. Developed out of Ferry's Hollander. Splendid for storage and kraut. (100) 10c

CARDOON

- Large Smooth.** Grown for fleshy leaf stalks or midribs. Plants about three feet tall, grayish-green. Leaves frequently tied to hasten blanching. (180) 15c

CARROT

- Danvers (Half Long).** Roots longer than Red Cored Chantenay, taper to blunt point. Fine color and flavor. (75) 10c
- French Forcing (Earliest Short Horn).** Earliest and smallest carrot grown. Almost round. (60) 10c
- Gold Spike.** Long slender roots reach 8 to 10 inches. Flesh is a solid deep orange color with small insignificant cores which are the same color as the cortex. Excellent for soups and salads. A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction. (77) 10c
- Imperator.** Cylindrical, well-stumped roots, about 8 inches long at maturity. Deep orange color. Popular bunching variety for shipping in California and the South. (77) 10c
- Long Orange Improved.** Long, slender, pointed. Good for table when young, for stock when matured. (85) 10c
- Morse's Bunching.** Long, almost cylindrical roots. Splendid for the garden as well as for shipping. A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction. (77) 10c
- *Nantes, Strong Top.** Flesh bright orange; cylindrical; no core; fine sweet flavor. A strain of the true Nantes bred for stems and tops that do not break off so easily as the old type. A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction. (68) 10c
- Ox Heart or Guerande.** Broad, stocky, heart-shaped: 4½ to 5 in. long. Good table carrot when young, for stock feed when mature. Especially adapted to clay soils. (80) 10c
- *Red Cored Chantenay.** Rich, orange-red clear to center. Tapers to blunt end. Sweet, tender. Outstanding favorite. A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction. (70) 10c
- *Supreme Half Long.** Refined strain of Danvers. Small core. Deep attractive color. Tender, sweet, fine flavor. A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction. All-America Award. (75) 10c

are Ferry-Morse Introductions



CARROT (Cont'd)

***Touchon.** Similar to Nantes, but with greater length. Excellent quality for home and market garden. (68) **15c**

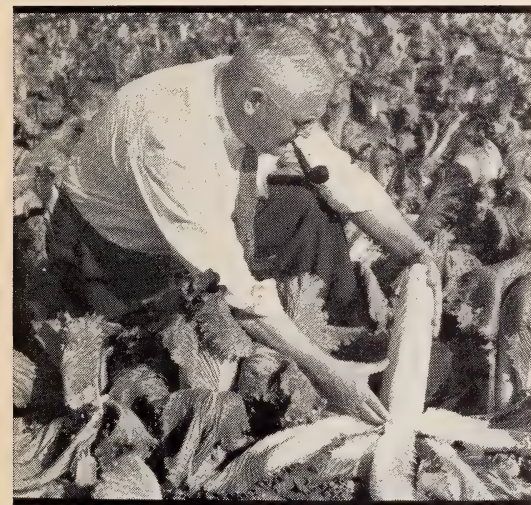
CAULIFLOWER

Early Purple Head. Forms large central heads which are purple but become bright green when cooked. Very tender and has a delicate flavor. Plants are quite hardy and become very large. (75) **15c**

***Early Snowball "A."** Super Snowball type. Short-leaved type well adapted for greenhouse forcing or early market. Heads medium size, snow white, deep, smooth, compact. **A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** (55) **15c**

***Snowball "X."** Snowdrift type. Large, solid white heads of fine quality. Recommended for use where weather conditions are unfavorable for growing earlier maturing strain. **A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** (60) **15c**

Winter. Large, white, solid heads of excellent quality. Plants hardy, vigorous, and easily grown where winters are mild. Strains differing in maturity dates from November to April have been developed. **A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** (120) **15c**



Chinese Cabbage, Michihli (pronounced Mish-heé-lee), is a Ferry-Morse development.

CELERIAC

Large Smooth Prague. Large, round, smooth tubers; very tender. For celery flavor in soups, stews, and salads. (110) **15c**

CELERY

Dwarf Golden Yellow Self Blanching. Compact growth. Thick solid stalks that blanch to clear waxen yellow. Popular because of earliness and fine flavor. (90) **15c**

Easy Blanching. Splendid early variety. Blanches readily. Vigorous, compact growth. (110) **15c**

Emerson Pascal. Large, vigorous plants produce thick, fleshy, tasty ribs. Flavor is similar to Summer Pascal at maturity. (125) **15c**

Ferry's Pascal. Large, compact, green-leaved. Stalks blanch to yellowish-white. Unsurpassed flavor. (120) **15c**

Golden Detroit. Plants compact, full-hearted. Stems 7 to 8 in. long; blanch easily; free from strings. **A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** (90) **15c**

Golden Plume or Wonderful. Thick, solid stalks that blanch readily. Finest quality. Very desirable for home use. (82) **15c**

CELERY (Cont'd)

Supreme Golden. An outstanding new strain of the Golden Yellow Self Blanching type. **A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** (85) **15c**

Tall Golden Yellow Self Blanching. Fairly tall, compact, firm stalks that blanch readily. Early. (82) **15c**

Tall Non-Bolting Golden Plume. Recommended for sections where unfavorable conditions cause ordinary strains to bolt. Otherwise similar to Golden Plume, but later. **A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** (90) **15c**

Utah. The most popular green celery. Fine flavor. (125) **15c**

CHERVIL

Curled. Similar to parsley, but of more delicate texture. Leaves bright rich green (See also Herbs, page 34). (60) **15c**

CHICORY

Asparagus or Catalogna. Long, slender, distinctly cut, green leaves. Also known as Italian dandelion. Very desirable for salads. (65) **15c**

Large Rooted or Coffee. Roots are used for food; young tops for salads. (90) **15c**

Magdeburg. Slender, strap leaves. Used for salads. (65) **15c**

Witloof or French Endive. One of the most attractive of salad vegetables. To produce a handsome, compact cluster of blanched leaves, 4 to 5 inches long, trim roots and bury upright in damp sand. Leaves are tender and have a mildly acid flavor. (150) **15c**

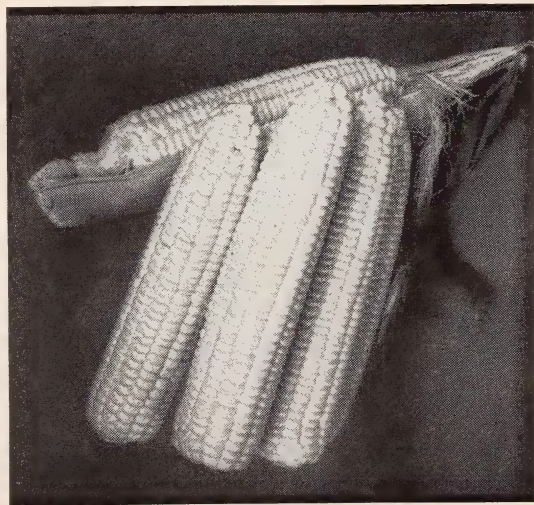
CHINESE CABBAGE

Mandarin. A dependable, solid header. A welcome green in the late fall days—excellent for cole slaw, novel base for salads, can be cooked like asparagus to a delicious goodness! **A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** (75) **15c**

Michihli. Exceptionally sure heading new variety. Heads firmer and often larger than those of Chihli. Tender, fine flavored. Serve as salad or cook like asparagus. **A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** (70) **10c**

Wong Bok. See Mandarin for improved strain.

CHIVES. Grass-like leaves with appetizing flavor like mild onion. Use in salads, cottage cheese, and many cooked dishes. (90) **15c**



Sweet Corn, Golden Cross Bantam.



Harvesting cauliflower seed on one of our California ranches.

COLLARDS

Cabbage or Heading (Buncombe). Low growing compact plants, 1½ to 2 ft. tall. Cabbage-like flavor. Popular as greens in South. (75) **10c**

Georgia, Southern, or Creole. Grows 2 to 3 ft. tall. Large, light green leaves in open cluster. Grown in South in place of cabbage and used as greens. Light frost improves crop. (75) **10c**

CORN, SWEET (WHITE VARIETIES)

Alpha. The earliest sweet corn. Surprisingly sweet and tender. **A Ferry-Morse Introduction.** (68) **20c**

Black Mexican. One of the richest flavored and most tender varieties. Kernels clear white at table stage; become blue-black when ripe. (88) **20c**

Country Gentleman. Ears 7½ to 9 in. long, 2 in. thick; packed with irregular rows of white, sweet kernels. For many years one of most popular late home garden varieties. (100) **20c**

Oregon Evergreen. Ears medium to large; 12 to 18-rowed. Tight husk helps protect ear from corn ear worm. Popular in Southern California for winter use and as late corn in the northwest. (95) **20c**

***Stowell's Evergreen.** Large ears about 8 in. long; big kernels; very sweet. One of best late varieties. (100) **20c**

CORN, SWEET (YELLOW VARIETIES)

***Bantam Evergreen (Golden).** Large ears 7½ to 8 in. long; rich golden cream kernels; fine flavor. Remains in condition a long time. (95) **20c**

Carmel Golden. Dwarf, second-early variety, popular in California. Large, thick, 12-rowed ears. **A Ferry-Morse Introduction.** (82) **20c**

***Ferry's Golden (Charlevoix).** Ears 6½ to 7 in. long; kernels unusually sweet and tender. Finest flavored home garden variety. **A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** (82) **20c**

***ForeMost Y-1 (F-M Cross) (Hybrid).** Large uniform ears about 7 in. long. Superior quality. Early. **A Ferry-Morse Introduction and Development.** (80) **25c**

***Golden Bantam.** Uniform ears 6 to 7 in. long; true 8-rowed strain. A favorite for flavor. The earliest really sweet variety. (78) **20c**

***Golden Cross Bantam (P51X39) (Hybrid).** Large ears, 10 to 14-rowed. Less susceptible to Stewart's Disease than many other varieties. (85) **25c**

Golden Early Market. Large, attractive ears, 12 to 14-rowed. Valuable early home garden variety. (74) **20c**

Golden Sunshine. Taller, more vigorous plants and larger ears than Golden Bantam. Very good quality. (74) **20c**

CORN, SWEET (YELLOW VARIETIES) (Cont'd)

***Ioana (IP39X1-45) (Hybrid).** Ears 7½ to 8 inches long, 12 to 14-rowed. Medium narrow light yellow kernels. Developed by Iowa Experiment Station. All-America Award. Highly resistant to drought and bacterial wilt. Excellent for canning and market garden. (87) **25c**

Iochief (453x5125) (Hybrid). Large ears are 8 to 9 inches long and well filled with deep-golden kernels. Excellent flavor; a good canning variety. All-America award winner. (89) **25c**

Marcross (C13X6) (Hybrid). Very desirable early variety. Ears 6½ to 7½ inches long, 10 to 14 rowed, kernels medium yellow. Highly resistant to bacterial wilt. (72) **25c**

Whipple's Early Yellow. Stalks 6 feet tall. Ears 7 to 8 in. long, 14-rowed. Excellent flavor. (85) **20c**

CORN, FIELD

Early Adams or Burlington. White kernels, sweet and tender when young; ears 7 to 8 in. long, 2 in. thick. Much used for table in South. (85) **20c**

Trucker's Favorite. Similar to Early Adams but has taller stalks and larger ears. Much used in South for roasting ears. (90) **20c**

POP CORN

South American. Large yellow kernels that pop to enormous size without hard centers. (110) **20c**

White Hulless Hybrid. Ears about 3½ in. long. Kernels white and pointed. Popped kernels very large and snowy white. (100) **20c**

CORN SALAD

(Fetticus or Lamb's Lettuce). Thick leaves of mild flavor. Use fresh or cook like lettuce or spinach. (45) **15c**

CRESS

Curled or Pepper Grass. Frilled, curled leaves; warm pungent flavor. Appetizing addition to lettuce; also used for garnishing. (45) **15c**

True Water. Hardy perennial water plant. Leaves of piquant flavor used for salads and garnishing. Thrives best in running water or in soil kept wet. (180) **15c**

CUCUMBER

A & C. Fruits slightly tapered, but fairly straight and symmetrical. Deep green. Very popular in southeastern United States. (68) **15c**

Black Diamond (Stays Green). Splendid shipping variety. Fruits rich dark green. (60) **15c**

Chicago Pickling (Westerfield). Fruits slightly longer and more tapering than those of Boston Pickling. (60) **15c**

better vegetable and flower seeds

CUCUMBER (Cont'd)

Early Cluster. Short, thick, blunt fruits about $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Medium dark green. Desirable for pickling and exceptional for slicing. (56) 15c

Early Fortune. A desirable slicing variety extensively grown for shipping. Fruits very dark green. (66) 15c

Early White Spine. Medium dark green, slightly tapering to blunt ends; 7 in. long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick. Very popular for home gardens. (60) 15c

Improved Long Green. Medium dark green; black-spined; 10 to 12 in. long. Excellent for slicing. (68) 15c

Lemon. Deep lemon yellow, about 3 in. in diameter, nearly round. Odd, but delicious cucumber for slicing and salads. (65) 15c

Longfellow. Valuable for home gardens and shipping. Handsome, dark green fruits. (72) 15c

Marketer. Fruits dark green, slender and taper to both ends. White spined. Vigorous vines and is heavily productive. (70) 15c

National Pickling. Straight, symmetrical fruits become 6 in. long when mature. Superior for small pickles. Very uniform. (54) 15c

Small Gherkin. Genuine West India gherkin. Pale green oval fruits with spine-like projections. Make tasty pickles. (60) 15c

Snow's Pickling. Deep green color. Popular for small pickles. (54) 15c

Straight-8. Straight; symmetrical; 8 in. long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter; rich deep green. Unsurpassed for slicing. **A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** All-America Gold Medal Award. (62) 15c

White Wonder. White at all stages of growth. An attractive novelty for pickles when fruits are young. Vines vigorous. (58) 15c

DANDELION

Improved Thick Leaved. Thick leaves of deep green. Compact with upright tuft at center. Superior to uncultivated plant. (95) 15c

EGGPLANT

Black Beauty. Large, symmetrical fruits. Retain glossy, black-purple coloring for long time. Popular. (80) 15c

Fort Myers Market. Fruits of ideal size for shipping. Color deep purplish black with high gloss. Vigorous, very productive, high-bush variety. (85) 15c

EGGPLANT (Cont'd)

Improved Large Purple. Yields 4 to 6 large fruits of dark purple. Flesh firm and meaty. Plants spineless. Very popular variety. (80) 15c

ENDIVE

Deep Heart Fringed. All-America Silver Medal. **A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** (90) 15c

Full Heart Batavian (Escarolle). An improved form of Broad Leaved Batavian. Leaves large and broad. Heads compact, well-rounded. Unexcelled for salads because of crispness and tenderness. (90) 15c

Green Curled Ruffec, Green Ribbed. Leaves mossy appearing. Center blanches to delicate white. Very good for fall and winter use. (95) 15c

Large Green Curled (Pink Ribbed). Vigorous and resistant. Outer leaves bright green, midribs tinged with rose. Center leaves blanch readily. Attractive salad plant. (95) 15c

FENNEL

Florence. Branching plant with feathery foliage and bulb-like base. Sweet-flavored bulb eaten cooked or raw; stalks eaten like celery. (110) 15c

KALE or BORECOLE

Dwarf Blue Curled. Improved strain of Dwarf Curled Scotch. Very popular in vicinity of Norfolk. (75) 10c

Dwarf Green Curled. Low, spreading plant. Finely curled, parsley-like leaves. Desirable for greens and garnishing. Exceptionally hardy. (75) 10c

Jersey or Thousand Headed. Strong growing plants 6 to 8 ft. tall. Smooth leaves. Much used for poultry and stock feed. (80) 10c

Siberian or Sprouts. Dwarf, spreading plants. Large plume-like frilled leaves. Sometimes called "German greens." (70) 10c

Tall Green Curled Scotch. Light green densely curled leaves on plants 3 ft. tall. Widely grown for greens. Very hardy; improved by light frosts. (75) 10c

KOHL RABI

Early Purple Vienna. Bulbs purplish color; flesh white and tender. (60) 15c

Early White Vienna. Bulbs light green on outside; flesh white, mild-flavored, tender. Most popular table variety. (55) 15c



Cucumber, National Pickling.



Endive, Full Heart Batavian.

Enjoy vegetables for many months



Lettuce, Great Lakes.

LEEK

American, London, or Large Flag. Early. Popular gardener's variety with long, thick, well blanched stem. (150) **15c**

Giant Musselburgh. Long white stem; medium green leaves. The most popular garden variety. (150) **15c**

LETTUCE, HEADING

Bibb. Small, somewhat loose heads with a distinct flavor. Outer leaves deep glossy green, interior rich yellowish waxy green. Very tender. (57) **15c**

Big Boston. Plain edged leaves tinged bronze at margins. Buttery yellow at heart. One of best flavored varieties. (76) **10c**

Cornell No. 456. An excellent heading type. Small to medium heads are light creamy yellow in color. Similar to Great Lakes in appearance and performance. (80) **15c**

Great Lakes. A variety of Iceberg type, introduced by Michigan State College. Highly recommended for planting in the Great Lakes area. All-America Award. (82) **15c**

Green Mignonette. A somewhat larger selection of the older variety; wholly green, no trace of brown. Very crisp. Especially adapted to tropical climates. Popular in South Pacific. **A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** (66) **10c**

Hanson. Large, hard cabbage-like head. White heart. (82) **10c**

Hubbard's Market. Well known butter heading variety. Also popular in Cuba and South America. (67) **10c**

Iceberg. Very popular for home gardens. Head large, hard, crumpled, red tinged. Inside white, crisp. (82) **10c**

Imperial No. 44. Very popular in Northeastern States. (82) **15c**

Imperial No. 847. A New York type especially adapted for eastern and southern use. (83) **15c**

May King. Earliest heading lettuce. Medium small, firm, round head. (65) **10c**

Mignonette. Excellent quality. Very small head. (66) **10c**

LETTUCE, HEADING (Cont'd)

New York (Iceberg type). Large, dark green, tightly folded head, well-blanched and sweet. Very widely grown. (81) **15c**

Salamander (Black Seeded Tennisball). Forms heads when weather is too warm for most varieties. (70) **10c**

White Boston. Light green head; buttery yellow heart. An outstanding variety. Our own perfected pure-bred strain. (76) **10c**

LETTUCE, LOOSE LEAVED

Black Seeded Simpson. Broad, light yellowish green leaves, frilled and crumpled. Attractive early variety. (45) **10c**

Chicken. Very hardy. Rapid growing. Non-heading. Produces flower stalks early and abundance of leaves for long period. **A Ferry-Morse Introduction.** (45) **10c**

Early Curled Simpson. Compact plants. Leaves bright lustrous green, broad and frilled. Plant thickly and use when young and tender. (45) **10c**



Lettuce, Prize Head.

Grand Rapids. Leaves large, broad, waved, frilled, light green. Very tender. **A Ferry-Morse Introduction.** (42) **10c**

Grand Rapids U. S. No. 1. Mildew resistant strain of Grand Rapids, developed by U. S. Department of Agriculture. Leaf margins slightly more deeply cut, color a little duller and lighter green, than the original. Stands longer without bolting to seed than other strains. (42) **10c**

Oakleaf. An old variety still very popular in some sections for home gardens. Dark green leaves. Some resistance to hot weather. (42) **15c**

Prize Head. Outside leaves ringed red; interior green. Frilled, crumpled, tender, sweet. One of most satisfactory varieties for home gardens. **A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** (48) **10c**

Salad Bowl. All-America Gold Medal, 1952. Slow to bolt making it good variety for hot weather areas. (45) **15c**

LETTUCE, COS or ROMAINE

Dark Green. Medium large, dark green. Firm well folded head. (70) **10c**

White Paris or Trianon. Outer leaves medium light green; interior whitish green. Loose heads 8 to 9 in. tall. Summer salad lettuce. (70) **10c**

from a well-planned garden

MUSKMELON, ORANGE FLESHED

Bender's Surprise. Medium to large. Oval. Skin light yellow when ripe. Delicious flavor. (90) **15c**

Crenshaw. A cross between Casaba and Cantaloupe. Matures in late summer and bears well into fall. Needs long growing season. Salmon flesh. Wonderful flavor. (110) **15c**

Early Osage. Fruits 6 to 7 in. diameter. Almost round. Thick, sweet flesh of salmon-orange. Splendid for home gardens. **A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** (84) **15c**

Golden Delight. All America Award, 1952. Melons—oval, 5 to 8 in. Unusually thick, salmon colored flesh. Luscious flavor! Earliest of the large melons. **A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** (86) **15c**

Hale's Best. Oval fruits 6½ in. long, heavily netted. Thick, deep, salmon flesh. Earliness and rich flavor make this a favorite. (86) **15c**

Hearts of Gold. Round, 6 to 7 in. diameter. Thick, sweet flesh of deep salmon-orange. Fine to plant for succession where season is long. (100) **15c**

Honey Rock. Nearly round, 5 to 6 in. diameter. Thick, deep salmon flesh. Sweet musky flavor. One of the varieties best-adapted to home gardens. Early. (85) **15c**

Improved Perfecto. Fruits almost spherical, 6 to 7 in. diameter. Outstanding for fine quality. (90) **15c**

Iroquois. Fruits oblong, heavily netted. Thick orange flesh of high quality. Excellent for home or market garden. (90) **15c**

Persian. Round fruits, 6 to 8 in. diameter. Very dark green, netted. Flesh thick, bright orange. Distinctive flavor. Needs long growing season. (115) **15c**

Pride of Wisconsin. Similar in size and shape to Honey Rock. Oval. Tough, heavily netted rind. Flesh deep orange and very thick. Sweet and of excellent quality. (90) **15c**

Resistant, No. 45. Oval fruits with indistinct ribbing and netting. Salmon flesh, thick, firm, sweet, and of good quality. Resistant to powdery mildew. (87) **15c**

MUSKMELON, GREEN FLESHED

Netted Gem or Rocky Ford. Small, oval, 4½ to 5 in. diameter. Abundant yield. Well-known favorite. (92) **15c**

MUSKMELON, WINTER

Casaba, Golden Beauty. Globe-shaped. Pinched at stem end. Leathery rind. Most successful in California and Gulf States. (120) **15c**

Honey Dew (Green Fleshed). Broad-oval, 7 to 8 in. long. Thick, light green flesh. Fine-grained, delicious. May be picked before fully ripe and stored in cool place. (115) **15c**

MUSTARD

Florida Broad Leaf. Leaves rounded, large, slightly crumpled, medium light green. Quick growing, remains in condition a long time. (50) **10c**

Large, Smooth Leaf. Large, smooth, green leaves borne well above ground. Preferred by many because more easily prepared for table than rough-leaved varieties. (50) **10c**

Southern Giant Curled (Long Standing). Leaves large, light yellowish-green, much frilled. Highly valued in South because of vigorous growth, hardness, and good quality. (60) **10c**

Tendergreen or Spinach-Mustard. Narrow, spoon-shaped leaves of dark green. Rapid growth. (45) **10c**

OKRA or GUMBO

Clemson Spineless. Plants 3½ to 4 ft. tall. Pods rich green, straight, moderately ridged, and of high quality. Remarkably uniform. All-America Silver Medal. (60) **10c**

Dwarf Long Pod Green. Long, fluted, dark green pods. Pods remain in fine condition a long time. (55) **10c**

Perkins' Mammoth Long Pod. Pods 4 to 5 in. long, deep green, slightly corrugated. Early and prolific. Very tender. (60) **10c**

White Velvet. Long, smooth white pods. Tender until nearly full size. A favorite in the South. (60) **10c**

ONION, RED

Red Wethersfield. Large, flattened, thick bulbs. Flesh purplish-white. Early maturing. Heavy producer even in poor soils. The most popular red onion. (100) **15c**

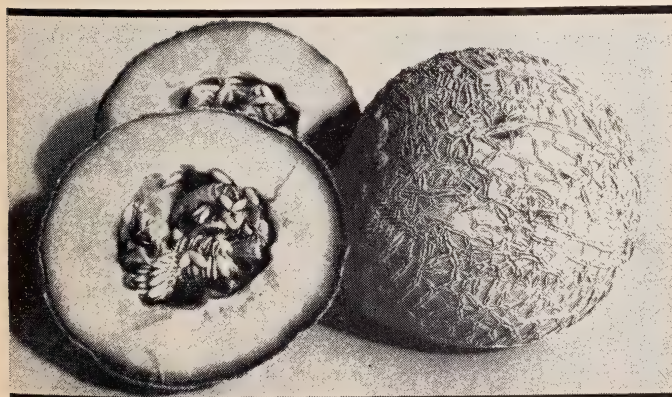
Southport Red Globe. Medium to large, globe-shaped. Medium early. Popular. One of best keepers. (110) **15c**

ONION, WHITE

Crystal White Wax. Early flat onion, sweet and mild. Used for early shipment in Southwest. (95) **15c**

Evergreen Bunching. Profitable home or market garden variety for young or bunching onions. Produces 4 to 6 useful shoots from single seed first season. (60) **15c**

Southport White Globe. Large size; medium early; firm; mild. Abundant yield. Our strain is unsurpassed in uniformity of shape and color. (110) **15c**



Muskmelon, Honey Rock.



Okra, Perkins' Mammoth Long Pod.

The Ferry Display contains many varieties;

ONION, WHITE (Cont'd)

White Portugal (American Silverskin). Pure white; very sweet, mild flavor. Early maturing. A favorite for green onions, for use in salads, and later for cooking. (100) 15c

White Sweet Spanish. Like original Sweet Spanish except color is white. Globe shaped. (110) 15c

ONION, YELLOW

Australian Brown. Standard market variety of notably long keeping quality. Bulbs flattened globe. Thick, chestnut brown skin. Flavor strong. **A Ferry-Morse Introduction.** (100) 15c

Brigham Yellow Globe. Very solid. Globe-shaped. Grown from selected bulbs of original strain. (110) 15c

Early Yellow Globe. Excellent globe-shaped variety. Ten days earlier than Southport Yellow Globe. (100) 15c

Ebenezer. Large, somewhat flattened. Leading variety for onion sets. (100) 15c

Southport Yellow Globe. Large, uniformly globe-shaped. Flesh white, crisp. Medium early. We highly recommend this for general home garden planting. (110) 15c

Yellow Bermuda. Medium to large, flattened. White flesh, mild and sweet. Needs long season to produce finest bulbs. (95) 15c

Sweet Spanish. Globe-shaped. Often weigh 2 lbs. Deliciously mild. For largest onions start seed early indoors and transplant later outside. (115) 15c

Yellow Globe Danvers. We recommend trying Early Yellow Globe which is an improvement over this older variety. (105) 15c

PARSLEY

Double Curled. Rich deep green, finely curled leaves. (70) 10c

Evergreen. Large dense dark green foliage. More resistant to frost than other varieties. All-America Award. **A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** (70) 10c

Extra Triple Curled (Moss Curled). Dark green, tightly curled leaves. Unusually decorative for table use. (75) 10c

Hamburg Thick Rooted. Root resembles parsnip. Use for flavoring soups and stews. Store in sand for winter. (90) 10c

Paramount. Very uniform, triple curled. Plants 12 inches tall. All-America Award. **A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** (85) 10c

Plain or Single. Leaves deeply cut, flat, dark green. Excellent for seasoning; not so good for garnishing. (80) 10c

PARSNIP

Hollow Crown, Thick Shoulder. Roots 18 to 20 in. long. Skin smooth, white. Flesh tender. Most popular variety in cultivation. (130) 10c

Short Thick. About half the size of Hollow Crown and at least a month earlier. Splendid garden variety. **A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** (100) 10c

Smooth White. Long roots of excellent flavor. Will keep through winter without protection. **A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** (130) 10c

PEAS, FIRST EARLY

Alaska, Wilt Resistant. Vines 2½ to 3 ft. tall. Plump pods 2½ in. long. Extremely early. Give vines support when possible. (58) 20c

PEAS, FIRST EARLY (Cont'd)

American Wonder. Vines 12 to 14 in. tall. Pods plump, straight. Very productive. Important, early dwarf pea for home gardens. Same as Nott's Excelsior. (62) 20c

***Gradus.** Vines 3 to 3½ ft. tall. Pods 4 in. long. Peas large. Early large-podded pole pea. Splendid quality. (61) 20c

***Hundredfold.** Large pods, nearly 4 in. long, ¾ in. wide. Vines 18 to 20 in. tall. Pods borne singly. For home, market garden, shipping. (65) 20c

***Laxton's Progress.** Abundant dark green pods, 4 in. long, ¾ in. wide. Largest of dwarf peas. Vines 18 to 22 in. tall. Very uniform in size, growth, and maturity. (62) 20c

***Little Marvel.** Thrifty vines, 18 to 20 in. tall. Very plump 3-inch pods. Unsurpassed in quality and productiveness for home gardens. (62) 20c

***Morse's Progress No. 9 (Wilt Resistant).** Improved strain of Laxton's Progress. **A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** Pods slightly larger and darker green. Definitely wilt resistant. (62) 20c

Premium Gem. Vines 18 in. tall. Plump pods 2¾ in. long. Good home garden variety. (62) 20c

***Thomas Laxton.** Vines 3½ to 4 ft. tall. Pods 4 to 4½ in. long. Large, tender peas. Unexcelled flavor; sweetness retained until peas begin to harden. (60) 20c

***World's Record.** An improved earlier Gradus. Pods 3¾ in. long, wide, pointed at end. (59) 20c

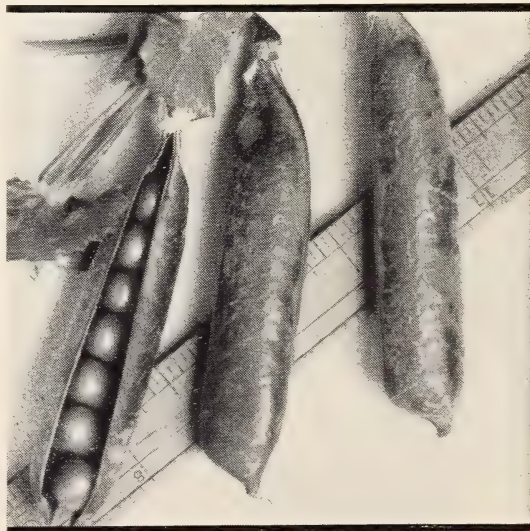
PEAS, MIDSEASON

***Alderman (Wilt Resistant).** Vines 4½ to 5 ft. tall. Pods 4½ to 5½ in. long. Splendid dark-podded pea of Telephone type. (75) 20c

Dwarf Telephone or Daisy (Wilt Resistant). Vines about 2 ft. tall; otherwise resembles Telephone. Splendid uniform stock. **A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** (75) 20c

***Morse's Market (Wilt Resistant).** A large podded pea. Vines 24 to 30 in. tall. Pods 5 to 5½ in. long. Fine to plant with early peas for succession. **A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** (70) 20c

***Oracle.** Attractive new variety. **A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** Long pods well-filled with dark green peas of excellent quality. Splendid producer. (70) 20c



Peas, Little Marvel—none better for your home garden.

your dealer will order others for you

PEAS, MIDSEASON (Cont'd)

***Telephone (Dark Podded) (Wilt Resistant).** Vines $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 ft. tall. Pods $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. One of best for home and market garden. (75) **20c**

Wisconsin Perfection (Wilt Resistant). Vines nearly 3 ft. tall. Pods in pairs, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. long; plump. Peas medium size. Canning variety. Improved wilt resistant variety of McLean's Advancer. (70) **20c**

PEAS, LATE

Giant Stride (Wilt Resistant). Vines about $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. tall. Large pods 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, pointed, plump. Good shipping variety. (75) **20c**

***Improved Stratagem or Potlatch (Wilt Resistant).** Vines $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. tall. Large pods of Telephone type. Desirable for succession crop. (77) **20c**

Large White Marrowfat. Vines 5 ft. tall. Pods very plump. Peas have rich marrowy flavor. Grown extensively for dry use. (82) **20c**



Pepper, Oakview Wonder—a blocky type, excellent for stuffing, baking and salads.

PEAS, EDIBLE POD

Dwarf Gray Sugar (Wilt Resistant). Vines 32 to 36 in. tall. Abundant pods $2\frac{3}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Color pale green. Quality excellent. (65) **20c**

Melting Sugar (Wilt Resistant). Vines 4 to 5 ft. tall. Abundant broad pods, 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Rich flavor. To be cooked, pods and all, like snap beans. (72) **20c**

COW PEAS or TABLE PEAS

Blackeye (Vigna sinensis) not Pisum sativa. Large dark green vines 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. have strong runners and produce many long well filled pods. Seeds are eaten in the green shell or dry stage. A warm climate crop not recommended north of central Ohio. (80) **20c**

PEPPER, SWEET

California Wonder. Vigorous plants. Many blocky fruits with thick, crisp, mild, juicy flesh. Outstanding for stuffing and serving whole. (72) **15c**

Golden California Wonder. Largest and most attractive sweet yellow pepper. Deep golden yellow at maturity. Blocky fruits with thick sweet flesh like California Wonder. (68) **15c**

PEPPER, SWEET (Cont'd)

Harris' Early Giant. Good early variety for northern growing. Fruits large, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long by $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. through, very slightly tapered. (63) **15c**

Oakview Wonder. Earlier, more productive strain of California Wonder. Blocky shape. Thick walls. Excellent quality. **A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** (65) **15c**

Pimiento. Medium size, cone-shaped. Especially good canning variety. (79) **15c**

Ruby King. Large, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 in. long, slightly tapered. Flesh thick, sweet, mild. Approved by many home gardeners because of earliness and fine quality. (65) **15c**

Sweet Yellow. A large yellow pepper. Pale yellow flesh. Very mild and sweet. Blocky shape. (60) **15c**

World Beater (Sweet Bull Nose type). Fruits 5 in. long by $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter. Flesh mild. Walls thick. One of best large peppers. (70) **15c**

PEPPER, HOT

Anaheim. Late. Particularly adapted to culture in South. Fruits 6 to 8 in. long; about 1 in. through; tapered. Mildly pungent. (78) **15c**

Bell or Bull Nose. Medium sized blocky fruits. Flesh mild, ribs pungent. Our stock superior in uniformity of size, shape, earliness. (68) **15c**

Hungarian Yellow Wax. Waxy yellow fruits, 6 to 7 in. long, 2 in. diameter, slightly crumpled, tapering, and pointed. Larger and thicker-fleshed than other hot varieties. Fine for canning. (60) **15c**

Long Red Cayenne. Strong pungent fruits, 4 in. long, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick, twisted and pointed. Especially good for drying. (68) **15c**

Red Chili. Bushy plants. Small tapering fruits about 2 in. long, bright red, very hot. Chiefly for making pepper sauce. Needs long season for growing. (83) **15c**

PUMPKIN

Green Striped Cushaw. Crooknecked, 18 to 20 in. long. Weight 10 to 15 lbs. Flesh rather coarse but sweet. Popular in South. (115) **10c**

Large Yellow (Connecticut Field). Fruits weigh about 20 lbs. Rich deep orange-yellow. Double-purpose pumpkin. Excellent for pies and good for stock feed. (115) **10c**

Mammoth King. The largest pumpkin ever introduced. Has yielded 100 tons to acre. Very thick flesh. (120) **10c**

Pie or Winter Luxury. Small, nearly round. Weight about $8\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Flesh creamy yellow, thick, sweet, finely flavored. (110) **10c**

Sugar or New England Pie. Fruits weigh about 7 lbs. Thick flesh of rich orange. Fine sweet flavor. The right size for home use. Keeps well. (110) **10c**

Sweet Cheese or Kentucky Field. Largely grown in South for canning and stock feed. Fruits very large, flattened. (120) **10c**

RADISH

Cherry Belle. Short tops. Roots round to oval, bright red, crisp, tender and sweet. All America award. (22) **10c**

Crimson Giant. Crisp, mild. Perfect condition until nearly 2 in. diameter. Largest of the early round radishes. (29) **10c**

Early Scarlet Globe. Bright carmine-red. Oval shape. Flesh crisp and mild until nearly an inch in diameter. Most desirable early table radish. Best before fully grown. (23) **10c**

French Breakfast. Oblong, blunt. Rich scarlet with white base. Good quality. (25) **10c**



Radish, Early Scarlet Globe—uniform oval roots, attractive and appetizing.

RADISH (Cont'd)

Icicle. Pure white. About 6 in. long, 1 inch thick. Small tops. Most crisp and tender of all radishes. A great favorite. (30) **10c**

Long Scarlet. Bright carmine-red. Smooth tender skin. Mild crisp flesh. About 6 in. long. Easy to pull because upper part is out of ground. (29) **10c**

Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped. Upper part rich red; lower part snow-white. Turnip shape. Reach 1½ in. diameter before becoming pithy. (25) **10c**

Sparkler. Deep turnip shape. Bright scarlet with white tip. (25) **10c**

White Strasburg. Roots 5 inches long; tapered; smooth; white; firm. Crisp, mild summer radish. (40) **10c**

RADISH, WINTER

Chinese Rose Winter (Scarlet China Winter). Deep rose-red. Roots 4 to 5 in. long. Flesh white, crisp, mildly pungent. Attractive and of fine quality. (50) **10c**

Chinese White Winter (Celestial). Clear white. Slightly oval to blunt base; 6 to 9 in. long. Not so pungent as most winter varieties. (55) **10c**

Round Black Spanish. Globe-shaped, 3½ to 4 in. diameter. Skin black, flesh white, crisp, pungent. Desirable for winter storing. (55) **10c**

RHUBARB (Pie Plant)

Victoria. Straight crimson stalks. Delicious flavor. Excellent for home gardens. (2 yrs.) **15c**

ROQUETTE. Leaves resemble radish but are smoother. Used for salads. Pungent odor. (40) **15c**

RUTABAGA. (See page 48.)

SALSIFY or VEGETABLE OYSTER

Mammoth Sandwich Island. Long slender nearly white roots reach length of 12 to 16 inches. Desirable winter vegetable. Store in cool cellar. Cut under water. (150) **15c**

SORREL

Large Leaved French. Large pale green leaves of fine quality. Appetizing when well grown and cooked like spinach. (60) **15c**

Narrow Leaved. Leaves narrower and more upright than those of Large Leaved. Uses are the same. (60) **15c**

SPINACH

***Bloomsdale, Dark Green.** Deep green leaves, large and blistered. Standard very early spinach. (40) **10c**

***Dark Green Prickly Seeded.** Large plant. Many rounded, thick, dark green leaves. Well-adapted to fall planting where winters are mild. Standard canning variety. (45) **10c**

***Giant Thick-Leaved (Nobel).** Medium green leaves of large size, slightly crumpled in center. Largest spinach in cultivation. Excellent for home gardens. (43) **10c**

King of Denmark. Intermediate between smooth-leaved and blistered varieties. (48) **10c**

***Long Standing Bloomsdale.** Dark green leaves, crumpled, rounded. Remains in condition a long time without bolting to seed. (43) **10c**

New Zealand (Tetragonia). Groups of small fleshy leaves, tender and delicious when cooked. Ideal for summer use; endures heat and thrives in most soils. (55) **15c**

Old Dominion (Blight Resistant). Large dark green heavily crumpled leaves. Long standing. Used mostly for an early spring crop. (40) **10c**

Viking. Large, dark green smooth leaves with short petioles. Fine quality. Very desirable for shipping and canning. (45) **10c**

***Virginia Savoy (Blight Resistant).** Similar to Savoy-Leaved or Bloomsdale. Used principally in sections where mosaic occurs. (39) **10c**

SQUASH, SUMMER

Caserta. An early bush type squash producing quantities of fruit; grayish-green, striped darker when at stage best for eating. Home garden favorite. (58) **15c**

Cocozele. Dark green marbled with yellow and light green. Flesh pale green, thick, firm, tender. Best for eating when 6 to 8 in. long. (65) **15c**

Cucuzzi (Edible Gourd). Slender fruits become about 2 ft. long. Light green when young. Thick tender flesh. Prepare like summer squash. A delicacy in Italian gardens. (60) **15c**

Early Bush Scallop, Green Type (Benning's). Convenient size for shipping. Popular on West Coast. Light green when young; creamy white when mature. Retains green color long time. (50) **15c**

Early Prolific Straightneck. Straight, smooth fruits. Delicate creamy color. Vines produce abundantly. Peak of perfection in summer squash. A **Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** All-America Gold Medal. (50) **15c**

Early White Bush Scallop (Patty Pan). Bushy plants. White flattened fruits, scalloped on edges. One of most popular white varieties for home use. (50) **15c**

Summer Crookneck. Bright yellow, warted. Flesh pale cream, firm, tender. Good early variety for home planting. (60) **15c**

Zucchini, Dark Green. Smooth, cylindrical, dark green fruits. Use when young, sliced and cooked with skin on. (65) **15c**

Zucchini. Color light green with grayish mottling; otherwise similar to Cocozele. (65) **15c**

SQUASH, WINTER

Acorn. See Table Queen.

Banana. 18 to 24 in. long, 7 in. diameter. Skin gray-blue. Flesh deep yellow, dry, sweet. Free from fiber or stringiness. Fine for pies. (105) **15c**

Blue Hubbard. Similar to original Hubbard, but with blue-gray shell. (108) **15c**

Boston Marrow. Large fruits, irregularly oval. Hard orange skin. Used as substitute for pie pumpkin. (98) **15c**

everywhere in the United States

SQUASH, WINTER (Cont'd)

Buttercup. Turban-shaped with protuberance at end. Dark green somewhat striped with gray. Flesh very dry. Of finest flavor with the mild sweetness of sweet potato. (100) **15c**

Butternut. Early maturing winter variety. Fruits 10 to 12 in. long and 4 to 5 in. in diameter at bowl-shaped end. Dry yellow flesh. Excellent for baking and pies. Stores well. (95) **15c**

Delicious. Heart-shaped, dark green. Weight 8 to 10 lbs. Bright yellow flesh. Rich flavor. Keeps well. (103) **15c**

Golden Delicious. Valuable canning variety because of high starch content. Color bright orange. (103) **15c**

Hubbard. Round, warted, dark green. Weight 12 to 14 lbs. Thick, bright yellow flesh. Fine flavor. Most widely grown of any winter squash. (105) **15c**

Royal Acorn. A strain of Table Queen with a high percentage of fruits of larger size than the original. Fruits dull dark green. Keeps well. (90) **15c**

Table Queen or Acorn. Acorn-shaped, green, deeply furrowed. Flesh rich yellow, dry, mealy, delicious. Convenient size for baking and serving in halves. (80) **15c**

Uconn. A recently introduced bush-type squash, convenient for planting in home gardens. Acorn shaped fruits, slightly smaller than Table Queen and of same excellent quality. All-America Award. (75) **15c**

Warted Hubbard. Slightly larger than true Hubbard. Excellent quality. (110) **15c**

SUNFLOWER

Mammoth. Enormous heads, 12 to 20 in. diameter. Seed good for poultry feeding. Soil and culture same as for corn. **10c**

SWISS CHARD (Spinach Beet; Sea Kale)

Fordhook Giant. Large crumpled dark green leaves with broad white midrib. (60) **10c**

Large Ribbed Dark Green. Leaves slightly crumpled. Stems and midribs broad and thick. Superior flavor. Strip leaves from midribs and cook separately. (60) **10c**

***Lucullus, Dark Green.** Plant erect. Fleshy crumpled leaves of rich deep green. Makes very choice greens. (60) **10c**

Rhubarb Chard. Attractive variety. Leaves dark green with red veining; stems and midrib deep crimson. Highly recommended for home gardens. (60) **15c**

TOBACCO

Connecticut Seed Leaf. Hardy cigar variety. Adapted for growing in central and northern states. (120) **15c**

Havana. Much used for cigar wrappers. Leaf very thin and of fine texture. (120) **15c**

White Burley (Root rot resistant). A favorite for plug fillers and wrappers. (120) **15c**

TOMATO

Bison. Plants small, compact, productive. Fruits globe-shaped, scarlet. Extra early; especially bred for northern United States. (60) **15c**

Bonny Best. Bright deep scarlet. Medium large, smooth, firm. Splendid general purpose tomato. (73) **15c**

Break O'Day. Medium to large globe-shaped. Very productive. Our own strain reselected from the original. Wilt resistant. (70) **15c**

Dwarf Champion or Tree. Purplish-pink fruits of medium size. Plants dwarf and tree-like. Needs no training; can use where space is limited. (78) **15c**

HYBRID (F₂) TOMATO, ForeMost E-21

Plants extremely vigorous and heavily productive, maintaining vigor and fruit size to end of season. Fruits almost globular, deep scarlet red, notably resistant to cracking and blossom-end scars. A New Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction. (67) **50c**

TOMATO (Cont'd)

Earliana. Fruits medium size, deep scarlet. Vines small. Particularly desirable for home gardens. (64) **15c**

Greater Baltimore. Similar to Stone. (81) **15c**

Grothen's Globe. Deep scarlet fruits, free from objectionable yellow about stem end. Wilt resistant. Becoming popular in some sections for shipping. (70) **15c**

Gulf State Market. Purplish-pink, large, globe-shaped. Especially popular in South. Withstands drought well. A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction. (75) **15c**

John Baer. Similar to Bonny Best but often a few days earlier. (73) **15c**

Jubilee. See Sunray.

June Pink. Similar to Earliana in every way except color. Best extra-early purplish-pink variety. (65) **15c**

Marglobe. Uniform, deep scarlet, globe-shaped. Heavily productive. Long bearing. Resistant to wilt and nailhead rust. Excellent for home gardens. (77) **15c**

Michigan State Forcing. Developed at Michigan State College. One of the best forcing tomatoes. (80) **15c**

Morse's Special No. 498. Nearly globe-shaped. Bright scarlet. In season with Earliana. Very productive. Mainly used in northern and western states. A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction. (64) **15c**

Norton. Wilt resistant strain developed out of Stone. (85) **15c**

Ox Heart. One of the "Very large" sized Tomatoes. Heart-shaped, rosy-pink, solid-fleshed, few seeds. Many home gardeners are enthusiastic about this mild variety. (100) **15c**

Pearson Improved. Bright scarlet. Large smooth fruits. Prolific. Especially adapted to California and the South; too late for North. (100) **15c**

Ponderosa (Beefsteak type). Extremely large, fleshy, very mild. Deep purplish-pink. One of best for home use. (90) **15c**

Pritchard (Scarlet Topper). Deep scarlet, globe-shaped. Plants self-pruning, wilt-resistant. Excellent all-purpose, home garden tomato. (75) **15c**

Rutgers. A development of New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. Fruits medium to large. Highly recommended for canning and tomato juice. (73) **15c**

San Marzano (Large Fruited). Our selection of an Italian variety highly valued for paste and powder. Bright scarlet oval fruits; few seeds. Bred for large size and firmness. About 4 inches long. Used by canners for "solid pack." (73) **15c**

Stokesdale. A second-early, globe-shaped tomato. Round, scarlet fruits. Useful for home garden, market, and canning. (70) **15c**

Plant The Best—Plant Ferry's Seeds

TOMATO (Cont'd)

- Stone.** Bright, deep scarlet. Large, smooth, solid, nearly round. Unsurpassed for slicing and canning. Popular late variety. (85) **15c**
- Sunray. (Wilt Resistant).** Vigorous plants produce a heavy yield of large, smooth, round fruits, rich orange in color. Flavor mild and non-acid. Equally desirable for the table, canning and juice. (80) **15c**
- Valiant.** Second-early variety with open vines, encouraging earlier ripening. Medium size scarlet fruits of slightly flattened globe shape. (70) **15c**
- Victor.** Smooth, round, deep scarlet fruits about 3 inches in diameter. Recommended as first early variety for home gardens and early market. Introduced by Michigan State College. All-America Award. (63) **15c**

TOMATO, SMALL FRUITED

- Red Cherry.** Fruits small, round, rich deep red. (75) **15c**
- Red Pear.** Fruits 2 in. long. Pear-shaped. Bright red. (75) **15c**
- Yellow Pear.** Fruits two inches long; pear-shaped. (75) **15c**
- Yellow Plum.** Fruits oval, two inches long, clear deep yellow. (75) **15c**
- Yellow Husk or Ground Cherry.** Small, round yellow fruits enclosed in papery husks. Not a true tomato. (90) **15c**

TURNIP, WHITE FLESHED

- Cow Horn or Long White.** Tapered, slightly crooked, 12 to 15 in. long. Chiefly grown for stock. Mild sweet, tender for table when young. (65) **10c**
- Early White Flat Dutch Strap-Leaved.** Roots flattened. Entirely white. Mild. Extensively used for table. (45) **10c**
- Large White Globe (Norfolk).** Large globular roots, 4 to 5 in. or more in diameter. Chiefly grown for stock feed; young roots good for table use. (75) **10c**
- Purple Top White Globe.** Globe-shaped. Purplish-red above, white below. Flesh white, tender. Most popular variety for general use. Our strain outstandingly uniform. (55) **Carton 25c; Packet 10c**
- Shogoin (for Greens).** Large edible leaves and roots of splendid quality. Especially desirable because of ability to withstand aphids. (42) **10c**
- Snowball.** Attractive, medium-sized turnip. Clear white. Fine grained, sweet, tender. (40) **10c**
- Southern Prize.** Two-purpose variety. Abundance of leaves for greens and large top-shaped edible roots. (60) **10c**
- White Egg.** Egg-shaped, smooth, white. Half of root above ground. Splendid home garden variety. (55) **10c**

TURNIP, YELLOW FLESHED

- Amber Globe.** Large globular roots chiefly grown for stock. (75) **10c**
- Orange Jelly or Golden Ball.** Globe-shaped. Skin smooth. Flesh yellow, fine-grained. Good quality. Delicate flavor. (60) **10c**

TURNIP GREENS

- Seven Top.** Leaf shoots tender. Roots inedible. Widely used in South for greens and stock grazing. (45) **10c**

RUTABAGA or SWEDE

- American Purple Top (Improved Long Island).** Globe-shaped. Large creamy yellow, crisp, solid. One of most satisfactory for both table and stock feed. (90) **10c**

- Laurentian.** Neckless. Large globular roots of creamy yellow with purple top. Excellent keeper. (90) **10c**

WATERMELON

- Citron (Red Seeded).** Round; striped green. Flesh white, firm. For preserves and candied fruit. (95) **15c**
- Dixie Queen (White Seeded Cuban Queen).** Nearly round, light green striped with darker green. Deep red flesh, crisp and sweet. Fruits often weigh 40 to 50 pounds. Excellent for home gardens. Much used in South. (85) **15c**
- Early Kansas.** Distinctly early. Fruits nearly round, large, and of excellent quality. Seeds large and reddish. Popular in mid-west for shipping. (80) **15c**
- Florida Giant.** Fruits nearly round, dark green. Flesh bright red, firm, of excellent quality. Large seeds mottled dark brown. (95) **15c**
- Harris' Earliest.** Medium size, nearly round. Flesh bright scarlet, sweet, tender. Seeds black. Particularly satisfactory in North because of earliness. (78) **15c**

- Honey Cream.** Fruits small, round, medium green with dark green striping. Flesh bright yellow, very crisp and sweet. An early, novel and worthwhile variety for home gardens. (80) **15c**

- Irish Grey.** Fruits large and oblong, with very hard rind. Flesh bright red and of good quality. Seeds white. Especially valuable for distant shipping. (90) **15c**

- Kleckley's Sweet or Monte Cristo.** See Wonder.

- Klondike, Black Seeded.** Similar to brown seeded strain but a trifle smaller and earlier and has small black seeds. (85) **15c**

- Klondike, Morse's Brown Seeded.** Oblong. Uniform dark green. Flesh deep pink. Delicious flavor. **A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** (87) **15c**

- Klondike, Striped.** Much the same as brown seeded strain, but fruits are striped. Extensively used in California for market. (85) **15c**

- New Hampshire Midget.** Melons oval, pale green with narrow dark green stripes. Average 6 x 5 in., just right for easy ice box storage. Delicious flesh is deep pink, and sweet flavored. Rind very thin. Best for northern home gardens. All-America award winner. (65) **15c**

- Stone Mountain or Dixie Belle.** Nearly round; often weigh 60 to 80 lbs. in South. Flesh red, seeds white, tipped brown. Early enough so quite large fruits can be grown in North. Excellent quality. (90) **15c**

- Tom Watson.** Large, long, green fruit. Flesh deep red; brown seeds. Special favorite in South. (90) **15c**

- Winter King and Queen.** Round, smooth, pale to yellow green, faintly striped. Flesh crisp, sweet, of good quality. Will keep for several weeks properly stored. (90) **15c**

- Wonder (Improved Kleckley's Sweet).** Comparatively new. Useful for home gardens. Large fruits often 22 in. long. (85) **15c**

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